THE WEATHER.

Generally fair Sunday and Monday. light variable winds.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

16 Pages To-Day
Two Sections

VOL. XCII—NO. 37. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,315.

Library of Congress

WOOL SCHEDULE PASSED THE HOUSE

Underwood Now Carries His Point By Vote of 74 to 193

REPUBLICAN FIGHT BITTER

Opponents Offer Amendments But Are Defeated—Progressives Divided on the Issue—Heated Debate in Session.

Washington, May 3—The wool schedule was passed without amendment by the House today in its consideration of the Underwood tariff bill. It went through with little excitement, its passage causing scarcely a ripple on the smooth waters of the Democratic tariff programme.

The Republicans concentrated their attacks on the schedule by presenting blanket amendments as a substitute for it. This substitute prepared by Representative Payne, provided a rate of 18 cents a pound on raw wool, placed on the free list in the Underwood bill, and comparative rates based on a duty of 18 cents a pound on the wool content of the various stages of manufactured woolens. The Republicans vociferously proclaimed their substitute to be in conformity with the report which the tariff committee made in the woolen schedules two yeaas ago. The Democrats emphatically declared it was not. A deviation from Democratic lines by members representing wool growing States failed to materialize in the vote on raw wool. The Republican substitute was defeated and the Underwood schedule passed 74 to 193. With the silk, paper and sundry schedules still to be passed, Representative Underwood hurried the House on after the wool fight with the worst of the tariff wrangle out of the way.

The Republican attack on the Underwood wool schedule was bitter. After three hours of general debate Republican Leader Mann and Democratic Leader Underwood summed up the discussion.

"Several years ago," said Mr. Mann, "We Republicans provided for a tariff board. We propose to stand by the report of that board and present a woolen schedule based upon the information ascertained by it. For years the woolen schedule has been a point of controversy and for the first time in the history of our tariff making we propose a scientific woolen schedule and we will appeal to the country to support a tariff based on real information."

Mr. Mann pleaded for the support of the Progressives, "temporarily estranged from the Republican party, but soon to return to our ranks."

On the vote the Progressives divided, some voting for and some against the substitute.

"The Democratic party," continued Mr. Mann, "admits that this schedule means the death of the wool growing industry in this country. One Democrat tells us that the bill will kill the sugar industry, another tells us it will kill a part of the cotton industry, another that some other industry will be ruined. We might get along if only the wool industry were slaughtered. We might do so if the cotton industry alone were sacrificed. We might get along if only one industry went down. But to slaughter all these together, that cannot be done and retain prosperity in the land, although God knows I hope that prosperity will remain in the land, and I feel sure that the people will soon return to that economic policy which insures prosperity."

Representative Underwood replied to Mann, declaring the Republicans themselves were not in harmony in support of the Payne amendment.

"You say that you are learning something from the tariff board about this schedule," he shouted to the Republicans. "You are learning that the sentiment of the American people is behind the Democratic party and this tariff bill."

Mr. Mann asked whether the Ways and Means Committee had not at first favored a duty on raw wool, but had "changed their minds at the request of the President."

"Candidly," answered Mr. Underwood, "this bill originally was written with a duty of 15 per cent. on raw wool. But the difference between your party and ours is that we can get together and you can't."

"Except on raw wool," he continued, "your bill follows the rates in our bill very closely. It also approximates the tariff board report. But you know that on the subject of the duty on raw wool the tariff board was divided. Its report on that subject was a Scotch verdict."

As soon as the wool schedule was passed the House hurried through the silk schedule.

A single committee amendment changing chiffons from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. ad valorem being the only change made.

DANIELS LEAVES RALEIGH

Secretary of the Navy Will Make Southern Trip

Raleigh, N. C., May 3.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, after a visit of two days to his home where he looked after the re-building of his newspaper plant, the News and Observer, destroyed by fire, left tonight for New Orleans to inspect the naval establishment. He will also visit Pensacola, Key West, Port Royal and Charleston during the week to inspect the navy yards or naval establishment, returning to Raleigh Monday week, and to Washington Tuesday morning. He is accompanied by his wife and by his naval aide, Captain Leigh C. Palmer.

Consult Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, about your eyes. You will save time and money. 25 years' experience. Eyes tested free. Masonic Temple. (Advertisement.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Twenty Thousand March Through New York Streets Witnessed by Quarter Million Spectators—Women Demand Franchise

New York, May 3.—The woman suffrage army marched up Fifth Avenue this afternoon 20,000 strong to the martial music of the Marseillaise, blared from 40 bands. In uniforms of white, gleaming with yellow streamers they paraded in the heat of a mid-Summer sun for three miles, from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth street. A forest of yellow banners appealed for "Votes for Women" to an unbroken wall of spectators estimated at a quarter of a million.

Inez Milholland, riding astride a mettlesome chestnut cob, directly behind an escort of mounted police led the marchers.

Behind her walked eight girls in blue with silken flags, after them came two women in yellow with the suffrage map and its nine "yellow" States. And then came the long line of the rank and file, marching resolutely, unsmilingly, "for the cause."

Women with snow white hair, children not yet out of rompers; girls from Sweden; women from New Zeland; negroes from the Northern States; cowgirls from Oklahoma; newsboys from Eastside; Wall Street brokers—these and the artisans of many trades and callings marched in unbroken lines, eight abreast, disbanding finally at the Fifty-ninth street plaza to overflow into two great mass meetings.

The Women's Political Union, thousands strong and broken into many detachments, was in the forefront of the line. Their banners bore many mottos. Some of them were: "More Ballots; Less Bullets;" "One Sex Bears Arms, the Other Soldiers;" Peace and Persuasion;" "Getting There After Fighting Forty Years;" "Pioneers Against the White Slave Traffic;" "Let the People Rule; Women are People."

Throughout the line there was borne aloft on banners the roll of women who have achieved great things.

"General" Rosalie Jones, and her little band of pilgrims that blazed the suffrage way from New York to Washington, were too clad in their marching togs and heralded by a brass band of boy scouts. Then followed teachers, students, sculptors, decorators, social workers and musicians. When the latter came abreast the reviewing stand they wheeled, a dark-haired girl of sixteen stepped from their ranks and blew on her bugle a bar of stirring music. Stopped by the maneuver the line behind marked time while the little group sang the Marseillaise amid a thunder of applause.

Book-keepers, stenographers, milliners, dressmakers and white goods workers—bearing their motto: "In Union There is Strength," came next. Then followed the army of the Political Equality Association, a thousand white-clad women. The New York State Suffrage Association with its banner, "Victory in 1913."

The New Jersey Association, "Victory in 1914."

Greek, Jewish, Italian and Syrian societies for suffrage came next.

Toward the end of the line marched 47 girls, carrying an outspread yellow flag, nine-starred upon which were showered thousands of coins. Brooklyn's thousand came next. Then came the college women, more than a thousand strong, whose members composed the Wellesley, Smith, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, New York University, Vassar, Radcliffe, Adelphi, Cornell and many other universities.

The men followed, and after them came the newsboys. Somebody tossed a coin among the boys at 42nd street. True to instinct they broke ranks and scrambled for it. Then came a shower of coins, and a two-minute block of the parade until the marshal could untangle the struggling arms and legs.

Last came the other States where strong campaigns are going on—New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland. And last of all was Ohio—a solitary marcher bearing aloft a crepe-wrapped legend: "Ohio. Where women by perjury may be ruined. She has no voice in the judges' election, she has no voice in the impeachment. Ohio needs recall of judges. Ohio needs votes for women."

What Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch called the "Benediction of the March" was the meeting at Carnegie Hall.

Dean Sumner, of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, at Chicago, spoke on "The Dawning Consciousness of Women Sex Loyalty".

"The suffrage will be yours," he said, "when you have working in your ranks the woman who measures up to some such standard as this: The woman who is willing to give up her time, her energy and her wealth, if she has it, to see that there shall be efficiency and honesty in the administration of public affairs, and lead in all such movements awaiting the time when she shall come into her rights of franchise, the woman who will give of her best that all men, women and children may have a fair and equal opportunity to enjoy the abundance of life; the woman who will have her ear attuned to hear the far off cry of those in want, the groan of the sick, and the moan of the sinful, and hearing the cry, answer; the woman who will stand loyally by and demand the end of exploitation of her sex by men in vicious marriage relationship, in industry and in immorality."

Charleston, W. Va., May 3.—In furtherance of his plans to maintain order in the strike regions of Cabin Creek, Governor Hatfield has appointed Major James I. Pratt, Capt. Moore, a labor leader, and Deputy Sheriff P. H. Strowbridge to have absolute control of the policing of the district and the only persons authorized to make arrests.

Detroit, Mich., May 3.—The schooner Iron City, 187 feet long, went to the bottom in St. Clair river today after collision with the steamer Thomas Cole, 580 feet long. Her crew escaped safely in life boats. The Cole was said to have escaped serious damage.

Rehder's annual May sale commences Monday, May 5th, at 9 o'clock. Special half-hour sales every day. Extraordinary opportunities. (Advertisement.)

BRITAIN EXTENDS HER RECOGNITION

Good Wishes for Welfare of the Mexican Huerta Government

SPAIN MAY FOLLOW SUIT

Gulf Port Towns Beginning to Feel the Sting of Hunger Effect of Revolution—American Residents Protect Themselves.

Mexico City, May 3.—President Huerta was formally notified today of the recognition of his government by Great Britain. The British minister, Francis W. Stronge, with due ceremony presented the King's autograph letter, replying to that of President Huerta. The minister expressed, in the name of his government, good wishes for the welfare of the Mexican government.

In reply the President expressed his appreciation of Great Britain's attitude.

It is announced that a letter of recognition from King Alfonso, of Spain, will be presented next week.

Much Suffering at Gulf Ports.

Nogales, Ariz., May 3.—Federal forces from Guaymas today occupied Empalme, while the Sonora State troops are mobilizing at Maytorena, a few miles to the north. Only minor skirmishes have resulted since the insurgents evocuated Empalme.

There is much suffering among the poor classes of the Gulf port towns, owing to a flour and meal famine. One hundred cows constituting the chief milk supply have been killed for beef, threatening the lives of hundreds of infants.

American residents of the Yaqui river country have appealed for protection against ravaging bands of Indians.

The Federal commander at Guaymas gave the Americans rifles and ammunition, telling them to protect themselves. The State troops today gave protection to a shipment of $100,000 in bullion, being sent to the border by La Colorado mine in Northern Sonora.

C. E. ORGANIZED AT BURGAW

Wilmington Ladies Attend — Social Notes of Interest, Etc.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Burgaw, N. C., May 3.—Burgaw can now be numbered among the towns under the banner of the Christian Endeavor Society. This is due to a band of workers from the First Presbyterian church of Wilmington, who came up Friday evening and organized the society at the Presbyterian church here. The society was organized with 35 members and the following officers: Mr. R. B. Black, president; Miss Douglass Hand, vice president; Miss Geneva Moore, secretary; Mr. John A. Bannerman, treasurer. After the exercises at the church the party attended a reception at the residence of Mrs. R. H. Bradford, where delightful refreshments were served. Among those who came up from Wilmington were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cumming, Mr. G. C. Bordeaux, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Reynolds, the Misses Wilson and several others. The Burgaw people are under obligations to the visitors for aid in organizing the society.

The reception at the home of Mrs. Bruce Williams by the Daughters of the Confederacy Friday afternoon, was quite well attended and was a most enjoyable occasion. Quite a nice little sum was realized for the monument fund.

Material is being placed on the ground on Court House street for a two-story building to be used as a furniture store.

The weather during the past week has been just as fine as could be, barring the cold during the earlier part of the week. Farmers are taking advantage of it to get in their crops.

GRAFT REVEALED

Former Policemen Being Tried for Attempting to Obstruct Justice

New York, May 3.—None of the four former police inspectors—Thompson, Hussey, Murtha and Sweeney—took the stand today in the closing hours of their trial on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice by buying the silence of informers against the graft "system."

Through the testimony of more than a dozen witnesses, counsel for Thompson and Sweeney endeavored to prove alibis for the pair and to discredit the statements of several chief prosecution witnesses. The defense rested late this afternoon, and court adjourned until Monday when the defense will begin summing up.

The jury will get the case probably on Tuesday.

The alibi for Thompson centered on his whereabouts at periods when former Police Captain Walsh testified he paid graft money to Thompson, then his superior officer. On Sweeney's behalf, his wife, daughter, sister and niece testified in an effort to establish that Walsh did not visit Sweeney on December 29th, last, to confer about a bribe fund raised to keep George A. Sipp, a resort keeper, out of the court's jurisdiction.

Rome, May 3.—The health of the Pope continues to improve. Every day he descends to his library and devotes several hours to his work. It was learned that one of his first acts after he became convalescent was to appoint Dr. Amnd Amici his own private physician. Although Dr. Amici is not the official vatican physician he shared with Prof. Ettore Marchiafava the responsibility of caring for the pontiff during his recent illness.

Why that headache when glasses will relieve it? See us about your eyes. Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. Eyes tested free. Glasss from $1 up. (advertisement.)

DEPOSED A VICE PRESIDENT

American Peace Society Went After Scalp of Dr. Abbott Because He Signed Navy League Petition—Resolutions.

St. Louis, May 3.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, was removed from the list of vice presidents of the American Peace Society today because he signed the appeal of the Navy League for larger naval appropriations.

Objection to the name of Dr. Abbott among the list of vice presidents was made by Charles E. Beals, of Chicago, secretary of the Chicago Peace Society.

Five additional vice presidents were elected—Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago; Hiram Hadley, of New Mexico; Edmund Stanley, of Wichita, Kan., and Mrs. Frederick Scott, of Philadelphia.

All the other officers were re-elected. The society now has more than 50 vice presidents.

The principal officers are Senator Theodore Burton, of Ohio, president; Benjamin F. Trueblood, of Washington, secretary; Arthur D. Call, Washington, D. C., executive secretary, and George W. White, Washington, treasurer.

The annual meeting of the American Peace Society was held today in connection with the fourth American Peace Congress which had its concluding session tonight.

The Congress today adopted resolutions urging repeal of the clause in the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls.

"Failing in this," the resolutions add, "the controversy should be submitted to The Hague court for arbitration."

The Congress also appealed to the California Legislature and to the National administration "to secure such a just and impartial settlement of the question of alien ownership of land as may not discriminate against citizens of great and friendly powers and turn a long standing friendship into enmity and friction."

Other resolutions express appreciation of the work of President Taft in negotiating the general arbitration treaties which later failed of consummation because of Senate amendments; congratulate the Nation on the failure of the two battleship programme in the National Congress; urge the President to open diplomatic negotiations looking to the reduction of armaments; and approve the announced policy of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to negotiate treaties of unrestricted arbitration.

"A Century of Anglo-American Peace" was the general topic for consideration at the fourth American Peace Congress today.

William R. Renwick Riddell, justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, reviewed the history of British-American relations for the last 100 years, and said that questions more difficult of settlement than any settled by war had been adjusted peacefully between the United States and Great Britain.

John Lewis, editor of the Toronto Star, spoke on the identity of the interests of the United States and Canada.

At a sectional meeting this afternoon John Hays Hammond urged a permanent international court for the adjudication of all international controversies.

"The great Christian Nations of the world," he said, "are expending in preparation for war—or for armed peace—upwards of one-half billion dollars annually. The business man regards it as a foolish expenditure in that the object for which it is designed, namely, naval supremacy, is not attained, since no radical changes permanently are effected in the relative strengths of the armament of the competing powers."

HEARING ENDED

New Haven Railroad to be Investigated Further

Boston, Mass., May 3.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission's hearings in connection with the investigation of the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiary companies ended late today.

Oral arguments will be heard at Washington next Wednesday. Commissioner Prouty said that counsel would be given until May 15th to file briefs, after which the evidence would be reviewed by the full commission. He added that the report of the commission could be expected in June.

The commission has no mandatory power, but it is expected its report will include suggestions the members believe warranted by the testimony. This report may be made to the public, to the Department of Justice or to Congress.

OUTLINES

Twenty thousand suffragettes paraded the streets of New York yesterday and were loud in their demands for the suffrage.

The Underwood wool schedule was passed yesterday in the House of Representatives despite the protests of the Republican members.

Great Britain yesterday recognized the Mexican government of Huerta; much suffering is reported from gulf ports as a result of the revolution.

Geo. H. Bixby, wealthy Long Beach millionaire, was arraigned in Los Angeles yesterday on a charge of being part of a system that ensnared young women for immoral purposes.

Dr. Lyman H. Abbott was deposed as a vice president of the Peace Society at St. Louis yesterday because he signed the Navy League's petition for increased armament.

Before leaving California for Washington, Secretary Bryan made a farewell speech to the Legislature, expressing the hope that friction may be avoided in the final settlement of the anti-alien land question.

New York markets: Money on call nominal, no loans; time loans strong, 60 days 3 3-4 to 4 per cent; 90 days 4 to 4 1-4 per cent.; six months 4 1-4 to 4 1-2. Flour steady. Wheat steady. Corn steady. Cotton, spot quiet, middling uplands 11.85; middling gulf 12.10; sales none. Rosin quiet. Turpentine firm.

BRYAN CONCLUDES WESTERN MISSION

Secretary Makes Farewell Speech to California Legislature

PROBLEM REMAINS UNSOLVED

President Desires Further Action In Anti-Alien Land Question Deferred Until Diplomatic Adjustment

Sacramento, Cal., May 3.—Defeated finally in his diplomatic effort to dissuade the California Legislature from enacting an alien land law affecting the Japanese, Secretary of State Bryan declared this afternoon that he looked to the people of the State to express a final judgment through the referendum before the act shall go into effect.

Mr. Bryan's statement was made before an open joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly immediately before his departure for Washington. The assembly which was even then in the midst of its debate on the land bill, passed late last night by the Senate, paused for half an hour to hear him and then took up its work of following the Senate's lead.

The procedure in the lower House today was almost identical with that which the administration leaders in the Senate adopted yesterday. On the one side the Democrats offered substitute resolutions and amendments, all seeking to delay action and on the other side the Progressive majority stood firm in voting down every suggestion.

That the bill would pass tonight was predicted by both sides. It will then be in the hands of Governor Johnson awaiting the signature that shall make it a law.

Apparently the only contingency that can arise to prevent the carrying out of the bill provisions within approximately 90 days is the threatened referendum petition which would require 20,000 signatures before the law could be temporarily nullified, pending an election. The matter could not be submitted to the people until the Fall of 1914—a delay of 19 months in case the proposed referendum petition gains enough signers.

Early in the session representatives of the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, gave notice of opposing the bills that the board might foster a movement to invoke the referendum against any anti-alien law that might be enacted. The same attitude has been indicated by several commercial and trade bodies.

Sacramento, Cal., May 3.—Secretary of State Bryan concluded his mission to the Governor and Legislature of California this afternoon with a message of farewell. To an open joint session of the two Houses, attended by the Governor, he gave renewed assurances of the friendly interest and co-operative attitude of the National administration toward the peculiar problems of California, transmitting the President's latest criticism of the alien land act passed last night by the State Senate and re-hearing again those objections already made public. In reply Senator Gates, speaking for the State, said:

"This Legislature appreciates the honor that has been done to this State by the visit of the Secretary of State.

"We realize that his coming to cooperate with us marks an era in American politics. It brings the Federal government into close touch with the individual States.

"On the part of the Legislature I wish to express our profound appreciation and gratitude for the interest taken by the National government in a problem confronting the State of California, and to assure the President that even if we differ with him we do it with the profoundest respect for his opinions, and those of the Secretary of State. And if we feel impelled to depart from that advice we do it with respect for that advice.

"I propose and desire on the part of this Legislature to thank the President and his Secretary for their assistance, and I express the hope that this visit may be a forerunner of further activity by the National government in assisting the States in this work."

Secretary Bryan, in his address, voiced the President's opinion that the words 'eligible to citizenship" substituted in the California Attorney General's re-draft of the alien land measure for the words "ineligible to citizenship" are equally discriminatory, and, therefore, equally objectionable to Japan.

"If a law must pass, he urged that it be limited in its operation to two years, that meanwhile diplomacy might so improve the International situation that re-enactment by the next Legislature would be unnecessary."

This suggestion which had not yet reached the President, he said, was made "for the consideration of those who have yet to act upon the subject."

Secretary Bryan said in part:

"As I am departing this afternoon for Washington, I deem it proper that I should say a final word to you. My coming, at the President's request, upon the mission that brought me was unusual, and yet in the President's opinion, not only right in principle, but wise in policy. It was in keeping with his own course in appearing in person to deliver a message to Congress.

"I need not recount the experiences through which we have passed. The Legislature, insofar as it has acted, has found it inconsistent with its view of its responsibility to follow the President's advice in the wording of the law, which it regards as its duty to enact. While I shall not attempt to form a judgment as to the action of the Assembly on this subject, I have so fully presented the President's views that I do not dem a longer stay necessary. On the contrary, I feel that I can be more useful at Washington when the President has before him the bill as it reaches the Governor, if it shall finally pass the Assembly. I can't, however, take my departure without giving expression to my appreciation of the spirit in which, as a representative of the President, I have been received, and of the courtesies that have ben shown me at all times.

"The amity that has characterized our intercourse is in keeping, I think, with the course that should be pursued by those who, acting under a sense of responsibility about matters in which they are jointly concerned, are unable to agree upon the means to be employed for reaching the end in view. The President has impressed upon me at all times that I should emphasize the fact that his only purpose is to confer with the Legislature as to the National and International phases of the question under consideration, and that he confers as a not unsympathetic friend who desires to aid to the extent of his ability in a matter where he has not only a Constitutional duty to perform, but where he may be assumed to be able to judge of the effect of legislation upon our relations with other countries.

"He has pointed out the things which seem to him unwise in the bill that has passed the Senate. The first words to which he calls attention are 'eligible to citizenship' which are as clearly discriminating as the words 'ineligible to citizenship' against which he so earnestly advises. In the second paragraph the property right of those therein described are defined as they are defined in the treaty. He fears that this will raise a question of construction and involve the subject in a lawsuit that may be both irritating and protracted.

"I have submitted to him the suggestion—but owing to his absence from Washington just at this time have been unable as yet to secure an answer—that a time limit upon any bill which you pass might reduce to a minimum the unfavorable influence it exerts if that influence is unfavorable.

"If for instance, any bill that you pass dealing with the subject is limited in its operations to two years—or event four years, but two years would give opportunity for the next Legislature to act upon the subject—it would afford an opportunity for diplomatic efforts with the hope that the situation could be construed as to make a re-enactment of the law unnecessary. Assuming that the people of California will be satisfied to reach the end which they desire by methods which will cause the least friction between this and other Nations this suggestion is made for the consideration of those who have yet to act upon the subject.

"If the Legislature is willing to avoid the use of the words 'eligible to citizenship,' or 'ineligible to citizenship' I am authorized to suggest that the line might be drawn at another point, namely between those right to own land is defined by treaty and those whose right to own land is not defined by treaty, the former to be allowed to own according to the terms of the treaty and the latter to be allowed to hold land on the same terms that citizens of the United States hold land. But the President desires me to keep before you at all times the fact that he would prefer if consistent with your State's interests, to have all action deferred for a time sufficient to permit him to employ diplomatic means."

In summing up Mr. Bryan rehearsed the objections and suggestions of the President, already made public and concluded:

"Having performed the duty imposed on me by the chief executive of the Nation, my work is done. You have listened patiently and courteously and now the responsibility rests upon you to do what you deem necessary, recognizing, as you doubtless do, that you act not only as the representatives of the State, dealing with lands lying within the State, but as the representatives of a State occupying a position among her sister States, and sharing with them an interest in and responsibility for international relations.

"You are fortunate in this State in having the initiative and referendum. The initiative spurs you on to do that which you believe your people want done, while the referendum empowers those for whom you speak to put their veto on your acts if you fail to reflect their wishes. It may be assumed, therefore, that if you feel it your duty to enact any legislation on this subject at this time, your people will either manifest their approval by acquiescence or their disapproval by submitting your action to the judgment of the voters by means of the referendum.

"I leave you with renewed assurances of the friendly concern in the subject with which you are dealing and of my appreciation of the kind reception which you have accorded me as his spokesman."

The Alien land bill passed the Assembly.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES

Many Clues Concerning Murder of Mary Phagan Disproved — Extended Conferences Betwen Officers at Work

Atlanta, Ga., May 3.—Detectives investigating the death of Mary Phagan showed renewed confidence today. Many baseless rumors concerning the 15-year-old girl found murdered last Sunday morning in the basement of the National Pencil Company factory, have been run down and disproved, and the case is now regarded as much less complicated. As the result the officers say their main case has been strengthened.

More than 100 witnesses have been summoned for the next session of the coroner's inquest Monday, including many women employes of the pencil factory. It is probable that Newt Lee, negro night watchman and Leo. M. Frank, superintendent, both of whom are under arrest, will again be called before the jury.

After an extended conference today between Solicitor Dorsey, Coroner Donahoo, and Chief of Detectives Lanford, the three officials went together to the pencil company's factory, and made a minute examination of the spot where the murdered girl's body was found. All declined to state whether new evidence had been found.

WEALTHY CITIZEN SEEKS TO ESCAPE

Long Beach Millionaire Arraigned on Ugly Charges at Los Angeles

ENSNARING YOUNG WOMAN

Organized System is Alleged in Inquiry Begun by Grand Jury in California—Demurrer and Delays Urged

Los Angeles, Cal., May 3.—Demurrers and other means of legal defense were prepared in behalf of George H. Bixby, the Long Beach millionaire, when he was arraigned today in the Superior Court on two indictments charging him with aiding the delinquency of two minor girls.

The indictments were returned last night by the county grand jury after a week of inquiry into allegations that wealthy men had an organized system of ensnaring young women for immoral purposes.

The other two indictments were returned at the same time against Mrs. Josie Rosenberg, who already was in jail in default of $15,000 bail. Mrs. Rosenberg, as keeper of "The Jonquil," the resort at which it is alleged Bixby was known as "the black pearl," is charged with having been chief procurer for the wealthy patrons of her place.

Shortly after Bixby was arraigned, Kitty Phillips, the youthful motion picture actress whose charges initiated the sensational white slavery investigation, was taken to the central police station to testify before the grand jury which will resume its inquiry Monday.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

Events of the Week Fail to Dispell Unfavorable Factors.

New York, May 3.—The state of depression in which financial sentiment has long been held was not dispelled by the events of the week. Such resistance was shown by the price movements was attributed to the feeling that the extent of the decline had sufficiently discounted unfavorable factors rather than to any belief in positive betterment. There was hope of improvement in the foreign political situation on Thursday, when the reply of Montenegro to the powers made a favorable impression. Foreign stock exchanges were closed on that day and their action on the following day failed to bear out fully the favorable construction placed by New York on the previous day's events. With the definite outcome left undecided stock markets still lack the positive incentive to betterment.

Opinions are left confused also as to how far the tightening of foreign money markets was due to the month-end requirements and how far to political dangers. Capital supplies were still subjected to strain both at home and abroad. There were additional issues of short term notes by corporations owing to unsatisfactory conditions in the bond market. New York City's announcement of a $45,000,000 loan made an additional demonstration on the position of the bond market not only by the recurrence to the high 4 1-2 per cent. interest rate of 1908, but by the resulting fall in prices of outstanding 4 1-2s below previous issue prices.

The comptroller's digest of National bank conditions on April 4th revealed the low state of reserves the country over, in spite of the contraction of loans in New York for the period covered. Recognition of the banking prospect was inferred from the plan of the secretary of the Treasury to charge interest on government deposits and to increase their amounts. The difficulties in securing credit gave added effect to some March reports of railroad earnings showing the effect of flood losses. The steps taken by the railroads in official classification territory to petition for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates derived increased importance from the recent showing of earnings and from the movement of trainmen for increased wages. Special factors to aggravate the depression were the yet unsolved problem of the Union Pacific dissolution plan, and the unquestioning of the New Haven road's finances in the course of the Commerce Commission's inquiry.

Commercial advices came in greater accord in reporting a slowing down in business pending the passage of the tariff bill, and also tardiness in collections. Pig iron continued to decline, and premiums on steel products for early deliveries were said to have disappeared. Specifications also receded as higher contract prices came into force, and forward buying was hesitant. United States Steel's first quarter earnings fell several million dollars below preliminary unofficial estimates. News of the crops continued favorable.

POSSE STILL PURSUES.

Negro Murderer Said to be Surrounded in Swamps.

Savannah, Ga., May 3.—A posse seeking Richard Henry Austin, the South Carolina negro, who Wednesday killed two white men and wounded four others, this morning battered down the door of his father's cabin, near Newington, Ga., and riddled the place with bullets. The negroes had fled, the old man, Sim Austin, taking refuge with a white farmer.

Late tonight an unconfirmed report from Stillwell, Ga., stated that Henry Austin had been located in a swamp near there and a posse was attempting to surround him.

Remember the opening hour, 9 o'clock Monday, May 5th, 10 yards best 10c bleaching for 69c. 10 yards best 10c lonsdale cambric for 79c. Rehder's Annual May Sale. (Advertisement.)

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

BASEBALL - YACHTING - TENNIS - GOLF - MOTORING

CHANCE CADETS LOSE AGAIN

Lost Their Fourteenth Game to Athletics—Senators Won Lively Game—Tigers Dropped Another—Naps Won

On the beautiful, soft greensward of the Yankee baseball park, the merry little visitors from Philadelphia played ring-around Rosie with Frank Chance's bunch, with the Yanks in the unglittering role of Rosie.

But they played it well, having had much experience lately in portraying the guys-who-get slapped-back stuff.

And maybe some day before the end of the season they'll be permitted to pull off some hero stuff before a home house. The same old trouble—inability to range 'em in a row long enough to shove runs around, was nagging at the Chancemen. Schulz, who started the game, pitched a great game, but received miserable support and went to pieces in the fifth. Houck was knocked out of the box again and was supplanted by Bush, who pitched a strong game until the final frame.

The Senators won the liveliest game of the season from the Red Sox, the count being two to one. Engel, who pitched six innings, did not allow a single safety, but walked ten men, three of which came in one inning, giving Boston their only tally. Johnson pitched the last of the game and was saved from being scored upon by brilliant fielding.

The Tigers took the count for the ninth consecutive time, when Chicago White Sox defeated them in an eleven-inning battle.

The Cleveland Naps are steadily climbing toward the top of the ladder ,again defeating St. Louis in a batfest yesterday. St. Louis used four pitchers, none of whom showed any form. Manager Stovall was ejected from the grounds for disputing a decision.

Yanks Register Another

New York, May 3.—The Athletics again defeated the New York Americans today, the score being 8 to 6. Schulz, the first New York pitcher, twirled a great game but received miserable support. The locals delighted a big crowd with their playing in the first four innings, but went to pieces in the fifth. Sweeney's work particularly was poor, the visitors stealing seven bases. Houck who was knocked out of the box yesterday, was treated the same way today. Bush who pitched the last seven innings for the Athletics was strong until the ninth, when with two out, he walked Stump and Caldwell and Daniels scored the pair with a triple. Bush then struck out Chase.

Philadelphia . . .000 050 120—8 11 0
New York . . . .110 100 012—6 8 5

Houck, Buch and Thomas; Schulz, Keating, Klepfer and Sweeney. Time 2:18. Umpires, Deneen and Hart.

Detroit Again Takes the Count

Detroit, May 3.—After crashing through Detroit's defense again and again to score runs, only to have the locals come back and tie the count, Chicago today in the wildest game played here this season, finally found a way to victory in the 11th inning. The score was 6 to 4. Harry Lord's sharp single to left brought Russell home after the pitcher reached first on an error and advanced on a pass to Rath. The game was then clinched on an infield out and a home run. It was Detroit's ninth straight defeat.

Chicago . . . .030 000 000 12—6 16 2
Detroit . . . .000 000 300 10—4 9 2

Benz, Russell and Schalk; Hall, House and Stanage and McKee. Time 2:41. Umpires, Hildebrand and Evans.

Senators Won Lively Game

Boston, May 3.—Washington defeated Boston 2 to 1 in a lively contest this afternoon. Engel, who pitched until one man had been retired in the seventh inning, gave ten bases on balls but was not hit safely by Boston. Three of his passes came in the second inning and with a man hit, gave the Boston team their only tally. Johnson finished the game for Washington, sharp fielding alone saving him from being scored upon. Washington got only three hits off Bedient in the first five innings, but tied the score in the seventh on an error by Engle, a base on balls and Morgan's single. Moeller hit for two bases in the eighth and scored the winning run on Milan's hit to center.

Boston . . . . . .010 000 000—1 4 2
Washington . . . . .000 000 110—2 8 1

Bedient and Cady and Nunemaker; Engel, Johnson and Ainsmith. Time 2:22. Umpires, Connolly and McGreevey.

Naps Still Winning

St. Louis, May 3.—Cleveland won from St. Louis today 11 to 8. St. Louis used four pitchers, none of whom were effective except Stone. St. Louis hit Cleveland's pitchers hard, knocking Baskette and Mitchell off the mound.

Manager Stovall was ejected from the game in the sixth for protesting a called strike. As he was leaving the field he pulled Umpire Ferguson's cap from his head and threw it to the ground. Stovall then came back for his glove and as he walked past Ferguson he spit on the Umpire's coat.

Cleveland . . . .011 107 100—11 11 3
St. Louis . . . . .001 222 100— 8 13 3

Baskette, W. Mitchell and Carisch; Hamilton, Adams, Allison, Stone and Agnew. Time 2:50. Umpires, Ferguson and O'Loughlin.

FAIRMONT WINS AGAIN.

Games With Fair Bluff and Marion, S. C.—Features in Each.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fairmont, N. C., May 3.—Fairmont took victory over Fair Bluff the 30th, by a score of 11 to 5. Thompson and Jones, batteries for Fairmont, and Tucker, Rogers and Rogers and Martin for Fair Bluff. Fair Bluff took four hits while Fairmont easily made 11.

Marion, S. C., May 1.—Fairmont shut out Marion today 10 to 0. Galloway for Fairmont pitched a no-hit game, while Fairmont got eight off Davis. Features Blue's fast work at short and Fort at short and Galloway's home run. Attendance 400. Fairmont has never crossed bats with more clever boys than the Marion bunch.

New York, May 3.—The statement of the actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week show that they hold $15,955,650 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $809,950 from last week.

∴ STANDING OF THE TEAMS ∴

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	3	.800
Cleveland	13	5	.722
Washington	30	4	.714
Chicago	13	8	.619
Boston	7	10	.412
St. Louis	8	12	.400
Detroit	5	14	.263
New York	2	14	.125

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	13	6	.684
Philadelphia	8	4	.667
Brooklyn	9	7	.563
St. Louis	10	8	.556
New York	8	7	.533
Pittsburg	9	9	.500
Boston	7	11	.267
Cincinnati	4	13	.235

RESULTS YESTERDAY

AT Boston 1; Washington 2.
At New York 6; Philadelphia 8.
At Detroit 4; Chicago 8. (11 innings.)
At St. Louis 8; Cleveland 11.
At Chicago 4; Cincinnati 9.
At Pittsburgh 3; St. Louis 6.
At Brooklyn 4; Boston 1.
At Philadelphia 3; New York 2.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

IN THE MINORS

South Atlantic League.

At Albany 7; Charleston 8.
At Columbia 4; Savannah 4; (12 innings, darkness.)
At Jacksonville 2; Macon 1; (14 innings.)

Virgina League.

At Roanoke 11; Petersburg 10.
At Richmond 2; Norfolk 0.
At Portsmouth 8; Newport News 2.

American Association.

At Columbus 8; Kansas City 0.
At Toledo 1; Minneapolis 10.
At Louisville 10; St. Paul 5.
At Indianapolis 2; Milwaukee 2; (14 innings.)

Southern League.

At Mobile 5; Montgomery 2.
At Birmingham 5; Atlanta 9.
At Chattanooga 3; Nashville 2; (10 innings.)
At New Orleans 4; Memphis 3; (10 innings.)

International League.

At Baltimore 8; Toronto 4.
2nd: Baltimore 1; Toronto 6.
At Newark 6; Rochester 2.
At Jersey City 2; Montreal 1.
At Providence 2; Buffalo 6.

College Games.

At Philadelphia: Pennsylvania 2; Princeton 0.
At Cambridge: Harvard 5; Amherst 0.
At Durham: Trinity 6; A. & M. 7.
At Providence: Yale 4; Brown 2.
At Ann Arbor, Mich.: Case 4; Michigan 12.
At West Point: Army 9; University of Virginia 3.
At Athens: Tennessee 3; Georgia 9.
At New York: Columbia 2; Lehigh 1; (11 innings.)
At Atlanta: Techs 5; Sewanee 1.
At Ithaca: Cornell 8; Colgate 5.
At Bristol (Appalachian) 9; Washington College 1.
At High Point: Guilford 11; V. P. I. 0.

CAROLINA LEAGUE

Results Yesterday

At Asheville 4; Greensboro 9.
At Durham 4; Charlotte 3.
At Raleigh 3; Winston 5.

Standing of the Teams

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Winston	6	3	.667
Greensboro	6	3	.667
Durham	5	4	.556
Charlotte	4	5	.444
Raleigh	4	5	.444
Asheville	2	7	.222

WILMINGTON HIGHS WIN.

Defeated Donaldson in Third and Deciding Game Yesterday.

The Wilmington High School baseball team won the third and the deciding game of the series of three from Donaldson Military Academy yesterday at Fayetteville, by a score of 8 to 1. The team returned last night in high spirits, in spite of the fact that they lost to Wilson Friday by a score of 8 to 3, their defeat being in large measure due to the condition of the Wilson diamond.

When the Wilsonites come here next Saturday to try conclusions with the Highs again, the locals expect to pay 'em back in liberal style for the whalloping received Friday.

In the final game with Donaldson the Highs demonstrated their ability to play fast ball. They won the game by their heavy hitting as much as by anything else, and fine base running was a decided feature, there being 11 stolen sacks to their credit when the final count was made. The fielding, too, was fine, almost perfect. Canady's pitching and the sensational catches of Williams and Newton were features.

It is hoped to turn the tables on Wilson next Saturday when that team comes here. The defeat, as stated, was due to the bad grounds at Wilson. Shepard pitched a fine game, allowing only four hits, passing five, while he struck out three.

COMPANY B AND RATTLERS.

Winners in Double-Header Yesterday at Hilton Park.

The first games of the season by teams belonging to the City Baseball League were played yesterday at Hilton Park between the Athletics and Rattlers, in which the Rattlers won 5 to 1; and the Giants and Company B, in which the boys of the latter team were victors, 9 to 4.

The first game was called at 3 o'clock. The batteries were Boswelt and Wilson for the Rattlers, and Hines and Bell for the Athletics. Feature of the game was the pitching of Boswell, who struck out 12 men, and of Hines, who struck out 10. Each gave a base on balls.

The second game between Company B and the Giants was called at 5 o'clock. The batteries for the Giants were Brittain, Green and Moore; for Company B, Register and Lewis. Register struck out seven, Brittain six and Green two. Register's pitching, Brittain's base running and the heavy hitting of Hall were features. Both games were umpired by Mr. W. R. Dosher, and there wasn't a kick.

A large crowd is expected next Saturday when the Giants will play the Athletics at 3, and the Rattlers play Company B at 5 o'clock.

THE NAVAL STORES OFFICERS.

Chairman Shotter and Vice President Myers Hand in Resignations.

In accordance with the agreement made with the creditors of the American Naval Stores Company, Spencer P. Shotter, chairman of the board, and J. F. Cooper Myers, vice president of the company, handed in their resignations at Savannah Friday and the same were accepted by the creditors' committee, which promptly elected officers from the committee as follows: President, M. A. O'Byrne; vice president, Mills B. Lane; directors, Mr. O'Byrne, Mr. Lane and Messrs. L. B. Franklin, Pierre Jay, F. D. Bloodworth, T. M. Cunningham, Jr., H. A. Schroeder, W. H. Crawford, J. E. Driscoll and A. F. K. Mustin.

It is stated that all interests are working in harmony to liquidate the indebtedness of the company in a way as will best conserve the interests of the creditors and stockholders. Messrs. Shotter and Myers will remain with the company to give the new management the benefit of their experience.

The branch office here, like all the branches of the main office at Savannah, has been marking time. The new naval stores company, recently chartered, will have a meeting tomorrow to make plans for the future, and probably will organize and elect officers. It is made up of local capitalists.

Donations in April.

Donations were made to the Catherine Kennedy Home in April as follows: Mrs. Tom Bagley, groceries; A Friend, coffee; Mrs. J. W. Jones, magazines; A donation from the Masonic supper; Mrs. H. L. Vollers, groceries; Mrs. H. F. Wilder, groceries; Mrs. W. E. Etheridge, apples; King's Daughters, bananas; Mrs. John Wood, lettuce; Mrs. E. Anders, lettuce; Mr. Arthur Mills, $25; Independent and Plate Ice companies, ice daily; Messrs. Bunting, Bellamy and county of New Hanover, drugs; Tuesday Afternoon Society, $5, wood fund.

"SYLVIA" FRIDAY NIGHT

Two-act Operetta to be Presented at Wilmington High School

The scheduled performance of "Sylvia" next Friday night by the High School Choral Society, promises to be one of the most notable achievements in the record of the school's activities. Not before has a High School in the State undertaken so pretentious a dramatic piece, although the State Normal College at Greensboro, presented it with great success several years ago. At the beginning of the present year "Sylvia" had a record of 1,000 performances by amateur and college dramatic clubs, and is now well established as one of the most popular operettas of its class yet written.

Book and lyrics are by Maud Elizabeth Inch, and music by W. Rhys-Herbert, who have collaborated in an unusual number of popular successes.

In undertaking so large a task as the presentation of "Sylvia" the High School has had the assistance of a number of persons not of the school, who have given their time and interest to the numerous rehearsals. The leading role will be filled by experienced voices. The High School Orchestra, also, has made possible the undertaking by agreeing to play the score and furnish incidental music. Those who have the supervision of the rehearsals have stated that they were surprised to find so much musical talent in the High School, particularly in the two higher classes from which the choruses and minor characters are drawn.

"Sylvia" may be described as a pastoral operetta in two acts. It has all the swing and "go" to suit the most exacting taste. The dialogue is humorous and the music catchy, and the parts are well distributed so that each member of the company has some interesting thing to do or say. The choruses and solos interspersed throughout the operetta are the kind that appeal to popular taste and are sure to afford the audience keen enjoyment.

Ed. Highsmith Arrested

Ed. Highsmith was arrested yesterday by the police on the charge of having more than a gallon of whiskey in his possession. It will be remembered that this was the first case the police handled under the authority of the State search and seizure law. Highsmith's place was searched and 43 pints of whiskey were found in a piano. That day three packages of five gallons each, addressed to different parties, were delivered at Highsmith's house. He has been laid up with rheumatism and his arrest was only affected yesterday, though the seizure was made several weeks ago.

The game of baseball between the team of the Immanuel Athletic Association of this city, and the Phoenix team, at Phoenix yesterday afternoon, resulted in a score of 8 to 8, the game being called at the end of the ninth inning on account of darkness. Exciting throughout, the contest was characterized by clean playing on both sides. The batteries were Williams and Blalock, for Phoenix, and Lockamy and Todd, for Immanuel. The Wilmington boys report a pleasant time at the hands of the Phoenix boys.

"MATTY" LOSES GOOD GAME

Allowed But Six Hits, But Let Them Get Bunched—The Pirates Easy for Cardinals—Cubs and Dodgers Won.

Pitching air-tight ball all the way through, against a pitcher who was liberal with passes and troubled throughout the game, Christy Mathewson went down to defeat in the final of the series with the Philadelphia Americans yesterday afternoon. Matty allowed only six hits in the game, but a lucky single followed by a home run when the ball went into the bleachers, won the game for the Phillies in the eighth.

The Giants take another drop in the percentage column as a result of the defeat, going down to fourth place, the Brooklyn Dodgers having won yesterday, taking their former seat. The Giants are now only 33 points above sixth position.

Loose fielding and the easy manner in which St. Louis assembled hits in a bing-bang-boom array off O'Toole, cost the Pittsburg Pirates another game on their home grounds yesterday. Konetchy was the star at the bat, getting two triples and a single off O'Toole, who allowed 13 hits in seven innings.

The Cubs were easy picking for the Cincinnati Reds, batting Overall and Lavender all over the lot while the locals could not range hits enough in a row to put across the necessary scores to win. Egan scored four runs for his team. Pitcher Overall was very wild in his first appearance since 1910 in a major league game.

Nap Rucker tucked away his first victory of the season by defeating the Boston Braves in the final battle of the series with the Dodgers. He was given sensational support at critical periods, which really won the game.

Matty Goes Down.

Philadelphia, May 3.—Magee's single and a steal of second and Luderous' double, which scored the former after two men were out in the ninth inning gave Philadelphia the victory over New York today by 3 to 2. Mathewson and Chalmers had a great battle. Passes to Snodgrass and Shafer, their double steal and Doyle's single gave New York two runs in the first inning. In the eight with one out, Doolan singled. Cravath, who batted for Killifer, sent the first ball pitched him into the bleachers for a home run. Chalmers was in trouble in four innings after the first, mainly through his passes, but every time he closed the inning by throwing out the batsman.

New York . . . .200 000 000—2 3 1
Philadelphia . . .000 000 021—3 6 1

Mathewson and Meyers; Wilson, Chalmers and Killifer and Doolin; time 1:35; umpires Rigler and Byron.

Pirates Lose to St. Louis.

Pittsburg, May 3.—Poor fielding by Pittsburg and the easy manner in which St. Louis collected hits off O'Toole made it three out of four for the visitors this afternoon. Konetchy starred at the bat, getting two triples and a single off O'Toole, who allowed 13 hits before Robinson took his place in the eighth. Pittsburg hit Steele hard in the first two innings, and Harmon took his place in the third and held things nicely.

St. Louis . . . . .102 011 100—6 14 0
Pittsburg . . . . .201 000 000—3 11 2

Steele, Harmon and McLean; O'Toole, Robinson and Simon; time 2:10; umpires Brennan and Eason.

Cincinnati Finds Cubs Easy.

Chicago, May 3.—Cincinnati batted Overall and Lavender opportunely and scored an easy victory over Chicago in the final game of the series, 9 to 4. Clarke made four hits in as many times at bat, driving in five runs. Egan made three doubles and a single and forced a man out in five times at bat, scoring four runs for his team. Pitcher Overall, the California Giant, played in a major league for the first time since the close of the 1910 season and was wild. When the bases were filled with none out, the score tied in the eighth inning, he was relieved by Lavender, who was unable to check the onslaught of the visitors.

Cincinnati . . . . .010 201 032—9 13 0
Chicago . . . . . .100 003 000—4 9 0

Benton and Clarke; Overall, Lavender and Archer; time 1:55; umpires Owen and Guthrie.

Nap Rucker Wins.

Brooklyn, May 3.—Rucker napped his first victory today this season, when he beat Boston. The visitors worried the star left hander from start to finish, getting men on bases in all but two innings, but he was given sensational support at critical periods except in the fourth, when a fumble by Stengel helped in the only Boston tally.

Boston . . . . . .000 100 000—1 8 3
Brooklyn . . . . . .011 100 01x—4 12 2

Gervais and Whaling; Rucker and Miller; time 1:41; umpires Klem and Orth.

FARMERS WIN IN NINTH

Defeated Trinity Yesterday—Russell Twirled Great Game

(Special Star Telegram.)

Durham, N. C., May 3.—A. & M. defeated Trinity today in a ninth-inning rally by a score of 7 to 6. The Methodists did great work in the first, netting three hits and six runs, after which Russell tightened and allowed but four additional hits and no more runs. He fanned 12 men, six in succession once. The Farmers slugged Fitzgerald for 14 hits.

Fitzgerald and Maddox; Russell and Winston. Umpire, Henderson.

REV. A. H. PERRY DEAD

Misses Annie and Addie Perry Receive Sad Message Yesterday

Their friends in the city will be pained to learn that the father of Misses Annie and Addie Perry, Rev. A. H. Perry, died suddenly yesterday at Siler City and that the two ladies were called to their home by a message announcing the wholly unexpected and tragic event. Mr. Perry was a member of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church and was about 75 years old.

The Misses Perry have numerous friends who will sympathize with them in their bereavement. Miss Annie for a number of years has been cashier at the drug store of J. Hicks Bunting, and Miss Addie has a position with the A. C. L. general offices.

GOES WITH THE A. W. PATE CO.

Mr. G. T. Emmart Decides to Engage in Real Estate Business

Mr. G. T. Emmart, who has been superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the past seven or eight years, coming here from Maryland, has resigned his position and has connected himself with the A. W. Pate Company, live real estate agency, as salesman. Mr. Emmart has already entered upon his new duties. He was with the Metropolitan for 19 years and was considered by them a most valuable man; so valuable, in fact, that the company desired to send him to a larger field. It was the desire of the company to give him another territory that caused Mr. Emmart to go into the real estate field. He has become so attached to Wilmington in his eight years' residence here that he did not care to go to some other place to make his home. Mr. Emmart has purchased property here and expects to spend the rest of his life in this city.

The A. W. Pate Company considers itself very fortunate in being able to secure the services of so valuable a man as Mr. Emmart, who is well known and popular throughout the city. Mr. Emmart will take the special agency of the Jefferson Life Insurance Company, of Greensboro, in addition to his duties as salesman for the A. W. Pate Company.

Mr. Emmart is succeeded as superintendent of the Metropolitan by Mr. J. W. Roan, of Columbus, Ga. Mr. Roan arrived some days ago and his family will follow in a short while.

SPECIAL SERVICES ALL WEEK

Dr. A. A. McGeachy, of Charlotte, at First Presbyterian Church

Beginning this morning at 11 o'clock there will be a series of special services held all the week at the First Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. A. A. McGeachy, one of the most notable figures in the Southern Presbyterian Church, has been secured for the week and will preach his first sermon this morning, and again this evening at 8 o'clock, and every evening at the same hour during the rest of the week. In the morning each day, from 8:20 to 8:40 o'clock, prayer service will be held. The public has been tendered a cordial invitation to attend any and all of the services of the week.

Greatest bargain event of the season. Shoes, hats, clothing, dry goods. All kinds reduced. 10c gauze vests, 6 1-2c; 10c bleaching 10 yards for 69c; 50c sheets for 39c, at Rehder's Ansual May Sale. (advertisement.)

THE GERM WHICH PRODUCES DANDRUFF

Finally Causes Baldness.—Kill the Germ and Save Your Hair.—Newbro's Herpicide Will Do It

Did you ever try to discover a reason for the dying of a valuable plant? You perhaps found that life was destroyed by some insect or parasite working about the roots and sapping away the elements which go to support plant life.

The dandruff germ exercises the same destructive influence upon the life of the hair. It forces its way down the follicle around the hair bulb and thus prevents the hair from getting proper nourishment. The hair dies and drops out.

Newbro's Herpicide prevents this by killing the germ. It also frees the scalp from the accumulations of dirt and scarf skin. With the removal of these obstacles to a clean, healthy scalp, the hair will grow naturally and luxuriantly.

Herpicide is known as the Original Dandruff Germ Destroyer.

One dollar size bottles are sold and guaranteed by all druggists.

Applications may be obtained at the better barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

Send 10c in postage or silver to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich., for a nice sample of Herpicide and a booklet telling all about the hair.

ROBT. R. BELLAMY, Special Agent.

ANOTHER GRAND ENDORSEMENT

For the Star's Big Wilmington Progress and Prosperity Edition.

This Time From One of Wilmington's Real Estate Dealers and Land Developers.

Says "I Believe The Star's Proposition Deserving of True and Honest Support."

Read this letter:—

Wilmington, N. C., April 19.
Editor Morning Star:

Dear Sir—I am always in favor of any movement that is for the welfare and advancement of Wilmington, and it gives me pleasure to add my endorsement to your big undertaking to publish a real high class Historical and Trade Edition for outside circulation, and one that will show up our city and county at their very best and from every standpoint.

As one of the business men here, 'I believe the Star's "Boom Wilmington" proposition deserving of true and honest support—for I can think of no better way of advertising the city, if the papers are properly distributed.

A. W. PATE.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

VOTERS OF WILMINGTON

Yesterday afternoon in The Dispatch, Mr. William E. Springer, in his candidacy for mayor, published a card addressed to you, comparing Wilmington's present tax rate of $1.75 with that of Raleigh, $1.25; Durham, $1.17; Greensboro, $1.30; Winston, $1.00; Charlotte, $1.20.

Assuming that Mr. Springer's figures about the comparative rates in other places are correct, the comparison by giving Wilmington's tax rate, to say the least, is misleading. His statement is calculated to convey a false impression, by his bare outline to the effect that the present City Council arbitrarily made the tax rate here $1.75 per $100 valuation. If he had been fair he would have analyzed the figure, to show that .38 cents tax rate on the $100, of the total $1.75 rate, was made by YOU, Voters of Wilmington, when you voted bonds for permanent municipal improvements you are enjoying, and which were merely installed by your servants, the present City Council, under your express will and desire. The balance, $1.37 per $100 valuation, for which, and which alone the present Council is responsible, compares favorably with the places mentioned by Mr. Springer.

The analysis to prove what has just been said, and which Mr. Springer failed to give in his card yesterday afternoon, whether intentionally only HE can answer, is as follows:

Sewerage bonds $400,000; permanent street bonds, $400,000; waterworks bonds, $100,000; Total, issue $900,000, to which must be added notes, the equivalent for bond issue of $100,000 to complete the sewerage system, increasing the bonded indebtedness to one million dollars. All of this, you, Voters of Wilmington, have authorized by your votes, and for which the present Council cannot be said to be the parent. The interest on the $1,000,000 bond issue amounts, yearly, to practically $45,000. Simple figuring will show that this interest charge made by you, Voters of Wilmington, requires 38 cents on the $100 valuation, of the combined tax rate of $1.75. Simple reduction then shows that the tax rate really fixed by City Council amounts only to about $1.37, per $100 valuation, and not $1.75, as alleged by Mr. Springer in his card.

WOULD THE VOTERS CARE TO DO AWAY WITH THE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS REPRESENTED BY THE 38 CENT TAX RATE THEY THEMSELVES HAVE MADE FOR THEIR BENEFIT, AND HAVE THEY BEEN EXTRAVAGANT, THE LATTER BEING AN INFERENCE ONE MIGHT WELL GAIN FROM MR. SPRINGER'S CARD?

A comparison is made by Mr. Springer with Charlotte's tax rate of 1.20 per $100. For the past fiscal year Charlotte spent approximately $13,000 less on its fire department, and $15,000 less on its police department than did Wilmington, or a total of nearly $30,000 less in money, which means that much extra gain to Wilmington in protection and safety. Charlotte's tax rate of $1.20 is based on a city property tax valuation of $19,000,000; Wilmington's tax rate is based on property valuation of $12,000,000. One can readily see where the supposed difference in rates exists!

The above facts and figures were secured from the city financial department yesterday afternoon. The Charlotte figures, from a copy of that city's budget, on file in said office.

DAVID'S

Dress as well as you can afford

YOUNG men who can afford to dress well—in these days no young man can afford not to—find that $25 is about the right price to pay for clothes; and that our

Hart Schaffner & Marx

suits, ready, are the best value they can get for the money.

Even those who think $25 is more than they can afford are learning that the better fabrics, the better linings and trimmings, the better tailoring at $25 give a satisfaction and service that are worth more than the difference in the price; you'll pay $40 or $50 for such qualities if made-to-measure.

The day when men of good sense and taste thought they could get all they wanted in clothes at $15 has been long since passed; and the day when the made-to-measure idea can charm a lot of extra dollars out of a man's pocket is passing.

You'll see here ready clothes that meet all the requirements of well-dressed men; the styles are correct to the smallest detail; the fabrics and other materials are the best; the tailoring is thorough and high grade; the clothes fit.

What more do you want? You can get our suits as low as $15, and as high as $50; but we emphasize $25 as a good starting point; a man ought to dress as well as he can afford.

THE A. DAVID COMPANY

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes, John B. Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts.

ALBERT H. MARSH

Public Accountant and Auditor

AUGUSTA, GA.

Cost Accounts. Accounts Verified.

City and County Work a Specialty.

..Theatrical..

Always on the qui vive for the very best in its line for its patrons, regardless of expense or trouble, the management of the Grand Theatre makes an announcement of extraordinary interest to amusement lovers of Wilmington for tomorrow. It is no more nor less than that beginning tomorrow The Grand will present daily a complete orchestra of six pieces at each night performance.

This will be in lieu of the singer and the change, although involving extra expense and trouble, will be welcome to hundreds of patrons of this popular playhouse. The orchestra will be of the very best and Grandites will flock there in numbers tomorrow to hear the music.

In the pictures there is going to be a great detective story with Maurice Costello in the leading role. It is a Pathe and the title is, "The Italian Bride." Love and intrigue are blended in such a way that the attention of the spectator will be riveted from start to finish. Still another very strong picture will be, "The Mystery of the Stolen Jewels," a Vitagraph in which is shown in mid-ocean Lambert Chase arresting a pair of clever thieves. His ingenious methods make a deep mystery as clear as day. This picture should be witnessed by every patron of The Grand.

In addition to these two there will be still a third picture and remember that the full six-piece orchestra will go on for the first time Monday. The opening overture will be, 'Down on Jasper's Farm," by Will Von Tilzer. Everybody should come to The Grand on Monday.

Monday at The Bijou

Election day will "cut no ice" at the popular Bijou tomorrow. In fact, for a merry time away from the "heat" of the campaign, and also from the heat of the atmosphere, because there is always free and healthful ventilation and plenty of breeze, the sure tip is given to attend The Bijou. The programme for tomorrow is a superb one in every way, and will gloriously inaugurate the new week, a week that bids fair to surpass any other one and which will contain many wonderful moving picture surprises for the folks of Wilmington.

Leading tomorrow's great show will be another "Alkali Ike" film, which is likely the most popular of all subject pictures. It will be Essanay's "Alkali Ike's Homecoming," and it is certainly a "peach." "Slippery Sam" tries to win "Alkali Ike's" girl, while the latter is away, but when "Ike" returns there is sure something doing, and you want to be certain to see what it is.

Another powerful star film on tomorrow, one of great dramatic action, is Edison's "An Innocent Informer." It is a story of moonshiners, with a love plot running throughout. It deals with this dramatically fascinating subject in gripping manner and the scenes, as flashed on the screen, are full of thrills.

Another film of much force tomorrow is, "Thanksgiving." It is beautiful in thought and in the telling, and is something wholesome, but then wholesomeness is one of the main attributes of the favorite Bijou.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Announcements of Wilmington Pastors for Their Pulpits Today.

St. James' church, Rev. Wm. H. Milton, D. D., rector—Services, sermon and Holy Communion at 11. Evening prayer and sermon at 8. Organ recital at 7:45. Special music at night service. Everybody cordially welcome.

St. Matthew's Ev. Lutheran church, Rev. G. W. McClanahan, supply—Confirmation and reception of members at the 11 o'clock morning service. Evening service at 8 o'clock, subject, "Waiting for the Promise." Sunday School 10 A. M. Wednesday eve service at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Samuel R. Maxwell will preach in the Christian church, on Dock street, between Third and Fourth, Sunday, 4th of May. His subject in the morning at 11 o'clock will be "The Greatest Force in the Universe." His subject at night at 7:45 will be "A Question in Arithmetic." Dr. Maxwell handles live subjects without gloves.

The Fifth Street Methodist church, Rev. G. T. Adams, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor. Sunday School 3 P. M., W. H. Schaefer superintendent. Epworth League meets every Tuesday night 8 o'clock. The public cordially invited to all the services of the church.

St. Mary's church, Fifth and Ann streets: First mass 7 A. M. Last mass sermons 10:30 A. M. Vespers, sermon, 8 P. M.

St. John's Episcopal church, Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. W. E. Cox, rector—Litany, Holy Communion and sermon 11 A. M. Sunday School 4 P. M. Evening Prayer 5 P. M. No night service. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Market and Sixth streets, Rev. F. B. Clausen, pastor—The morning service will be German with Holy Communion. Sunday School at 3:30. The second service at 8 P. M. Subject of sermon: "If I Should Die Before I Wake". A cordial invitation to the public to all services.

Services at Trinity Methodist church, corner Ninth and Market streets, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 3:30 P. M. Business Men's Bible class 3:30 P. M. Epworth League Monday 8 P. M. Prayermeeting Wednesday 8 P. M. You will enjoy helping us sing the old familiar hymns. You are invited. Rev. C. T. Rogers, pastor.

Rev. G. T. Adams will preach at the Castle Heights Methodist church this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Revival services will continue every night this week, preaching at 8 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.

Grace Methodist church, corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. J. D. Bundy, pastor—Sunday School 9:45 A. M., M. F. Allen, superintendent. Services at 11 A. M., followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 8 P. M. subject, "Christ Demands an Honest Listment of Taxable Property." Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 P. M. Epworth League Friday 8 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

First Baptist church, corner Fifth and Market streets, Rev. J. H. Foster, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning text, "The Lord Shall Give Grace and Glory"; evening "Pilate, Therefore, Took Jesus and Scourged Him". Sunday School 9:45 A. M.

EVENTS AT WALLACE.

Berry Shipments—New Box Factory. Town Election On.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wallace, N. C., May 3.—The berries are going forward from this place at a lively rate, although the recent cold spell has checked them considerably. The out-door lettuce is just about all sold. It brought fairly good prices during the last of the season.

The town election, which is to be held here Tuesday, May 6th, is creating quite a sensation, there being two factions as usual, until the last two days, when one side became disgusted and pulled out.

The Surry Lumber Co., is erecting a box factory near the plant of the Norfolk Lumber Co., their factory in Berkeley, Va., having been destroyed several months past. When Wallace gets its long talked "new depot" and this new enterprise, it will be a thriving little town.

Alcohol in conjunction with the Welsbach mantle is now used for the purpose of automobile headlights in Germany.

St. Paul business houses employs 2,500 traveling salesmen.

Copenhagen forbids the wearing of unprotected hatpins by women.

The lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest employs 250,000 men.

A Complete Orchestra

First time in a popular priced playhouse in Wilmington. Grand Theatre Monday evening. (Advertisement.)

London bakers have obtained a minimum wage of $7.50 a week and a shorter work day.

George A. Holmes has held a clerkship in the Boston registry of deeds office for 57 years.

In France in the last 20 years the births have been exceeded by the deaths six times.

Sweden has ordered 1,000 tons of American armor-plate for new battleships.

St. Louis is soon to open its second open-air school for tubercular children.

Cleveland has one policeman to every 913 residents.

¶ Many successful real estate dealers have taken their first lesson in buying, selling, value and market, from the Classified page.

¶ The owner-advertised property is usually sold, "worth the money" and no agent's commission to pay.

May 7th, 1913.

WATCH THIS SPACE!

WATCH THIS SPACE!

A. D. BROWN.

New York's department of education last year employed 306 lecturers, who delivered 5,573 lectures.

The rails of a street railway in a hilly section of Rome are successfully lubricated with running water.

Detroit has a dog-catching automobile. It is a double-decked, with 22 compartments.

Cincinnati clergymen are crusading against flowers at funerals.

St. Louis Black Hand gangs now demand payment of blackmail on the installment plan.

Spokane's dog pound gives away dogs every Wednesday to persons paying city license fees.

Submarine cables resting at the bottom of the sea represent a valuation of $25,000,000.

Greater Boston claims a population of 1,522,912.

Everybody's Going to Wilmington's Best Store!

If You Can't Come to the Store, Call Up No. 884.

Miller's
Everywoman's Store
LADIES WEARING APPAREL.

All orders by Mail will be sent by Parcel Post Free of Charge. If our merchandise does not come up to your entire satisfaction, we will gladly refund your money on receipt of goods returned.

All last week we received shipments from New York. New merchandise, the most fashionable effects, styles and materials of the present season, which enables us to announce this noteworthy Special Sale, commencing Monday and continuing throughout the week.

OUR fixed, unalterable policy of never carrying over any stock from one season to another, makes imperative this drastic and emphatic offer of the choice of the house in Tailored Suits.

BEDFORD CORD
DIAGONALS
FRENCH SERGE
SILK POPLIN
SHEPARD PLAID
STRIPED SUITS
EPONGE SUITS

$10

Heretofore, $15 to $25

The Handsomest and Dressiest Silk Coats and Wraps—Charmeuse, Matelasse, Moire, Brocades and Eponges, ... $18.00, $22.00 and $25.00

"Sports" Coats, newest models, checks, stripes and plaids, ... $2.95 to $12.50

Large and Varied Assortment of All Kinds of New Spring Skirts, Sensibly Priced:

$1.50 to $2.00 White and Tan Linen Skirts, at $1.00
$2.50 to $3.50 Serge Whipcord and Mixture Skirts, at $1.50
200 New Tailored Models in the newest materials $5.95
New Tailored Washable Skirts ..... $2.00 to $10.00

The Most Important Sale of the Spring
WOMEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S SILK DRESSES
—at—
$15.00, $18.00, $22.50 and $25.00

It is only possible at the end of the manufacturers' season to bring such price concessions. The dozens of styles will afford the opportunity of selecting as many Silk Dresses as you will need for the Spring and Summer, as there are modes for Morning, Afternoon and Evening Wear, in all these new and fashionable Silks:

Crepe de Chine
Silk Broche Crepe
Silk Moire
Silk Poplin
Canton Crepe
Crepe Meteor
Chiffon
Foulard
Charmeuse
Satin
Messaline
Corded and Washable Silks

NEW TUB DRESSES
Simple, But Smart.

Clever little frocks for Street or Home Wear, fashionable, in daintily trimmed, and in the season's most favored wash fabrics: Voiles, Linens and Ratines and Silks. Values up to $12.00 Juniors', Misses' and Ladies' $5.50

Misses' and Juniors' Lingerie and Graduation Dresses, suitable for all occasions; 50 different styles for choice; one more pretty than the other; choicely trimmed with fine laces, crushed frills, silk bows, fancy buttons and embroidery 7.50 to $20

500 Favorite Waists in This Sale

A sale of waists that will be set down in the bargain annals of Wilmington as the most extraordinary event of its kind ever held in the city.

Lingerie Waists 95c. About 50 styles to choose from, of voile and batiste, including the new double ruffle effect waist, the "Gaby" waist, also the new rosebud pattern voile waists; all the new effects in low and high-neck.

Striped and plain black and white tub silk Blouses... $1.95

$3.00 new Lingerie dainty Waists $1.95

Black blouses at $2.95 to $7.50. In silks, crepe de chine and chiffon, in a large assortment.

Another Offer of Fine Rain Coats!

for women Fine Gabardines, regularly $10. to. $15 for $6.75

Gordon's Guaranteed Silk Hosiery 50c, 85c, $1.00, $1.50 and $1.95, all colors and sizes.

All newest models of Girls', Middy and Balkan Blouses. Dozen of styles to select from, all sizes, value up to..... 95c

$1.50 House Dresses, big variety of materials and styles, low necks, sailor collars, panel back skirts, high waist or with belt 75c

Long Kimonas of Figured Crepe, Empire Style, finished with black and white braid, $1.25 and $1.50 values 85c

Silk Petticoats $1.95 and $2.95

made of exceptionally good Taffetas, Messalines and Silk Jerseys. Some with underlay and others without, all colors, changeable and black.

75c Dressing Sacques, very large assortment of new plaids and figured lawns ... 45c

Parasols, Newest Shapes, $1.95 to $12

The Carefully Planned Muslin Underwear Sale

$1.50 Princess Slips a 95c
2.00 Princess Slips at $1.50
Other exquisite effects in the loveliest Princess Slips $2 to $5
2.50 Cambric Petticoats .. $1.45
1.50 Cambric Petticoats .. 75c

Corset Covers

75c values at 50c
$1.00 values at 75c
1.50 Gowns $1.00
2.00 Gowns $1.45
75c Drawers 45c
1.00 Drawers 75c
1.50 Drawers $1.00

THE STAR

WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC.
Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Sunday, May 4, 1913.

"Jones he pays the freight" but he always kicks.

Some men are imbibers and others are imbiblers.

"Be sure you are right and then go ahead" even if you get left.

What's in a name when Underwood continues to be on top?

The faithful are not always rewarded. That's the reason so many are grouchy.

Save up your money and buy a ticket to Wilmington the very first chance you get.

Some men always get there first because they find out which way the procession is going.

Instead of "being driven to drink" some men motor in all directions only to skid over the lid.

The probability is that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been torn down to make way for a skyscraper.

The lawn mower is now staring the average man in the face unless he slips in the back way.

If a man should happen to fly across the Atlantic he could be congratulated upon his narrow escape.

That Indian whose name is "Aching Tooth" is apt to do something to get himself pulled by the cops.

Fusion continues to create confusion in Tennessee. There ought to be an infusion of patience in Tennessee.

"A girl's face is her fortune", but some fellow will try to get it for his by getting her to give him her hand.

Says the Washington Post: "A wagon wheel passed over a Washington negro's head but the doctors couldn't find a crack." Did they think of examining the wheel?

Strong public sentiment enables a leader to assume a belligerent attitude. Otherwise he doesn't know his ground and treads lightly for fear he will put his foot in it.

Our idea of "the agony of suspense" is waiting for Republican officeholders to be accommodating enough to get out so Democrats can have a chance to fight over the offices.

The Tarboro man who was caught with thirty or more barrels of whiskey in his possession evidently hadn't calculated on the effectiveness of the search and seizure act in process of enforcement.

Robeson county still leads in the production of cotton. Last year, according to the census just published, she produced 62,332 bales. The next highest in the State is Wayne county, with only 39,627 bales.—Rowland Sun.

Mayor Gaynor went into office under the impression that New York wanted to be reformed. He now has reason to believe that New York's idea of reform is that it ought to be tried on small towns so she can enjoy herself in her own set ways.

Says a contemporary: "Protection was adopted in this country to encourage its infant industries." It encouraged them all right, but the plan to form trusts encouraged them more than the tariff. The tariff is the mother of trusts but their foster mother is combination in restraint of trade.

The Republicans in the House have decided to make only passive opposition to the tariff revision plan, because it is impossible to even make a dent in the Underwood bill. That is a step in the direction of conserving energy, a waste of which is as foolish as the efforts of the goat which butted its head against a wall simply because the wall was there.

Republicans tell us that the Democratic tariff will ruin the industries. Between a Republican tariff and Republican cries of wolf, the people prefer to take chances on the tariff revision that all parties have promised in one way or other. We have tried the Republican tariff and got hit hard. We want to try one that no Republican can endorse.

Says the Houston Chronicle: "The fight between a man's higher and lower nature is not a battle but a war." If he gets into polite society, the Dr. Jekyl part of him will win the victory over the Mr. Hyde part. If he keeps bad company, the Mr. Hyde part will make it a bad fight for Dr. Jekyl. It depends upon a man's environments whether Mr. Hyde will get the best of the fight. A man is only a grown up boy if he doesn't be careful with himself.

The farmers are being told by Republicans that since Wilson has become President, the price of cotton has fallen $5 a bale. Wall Street circulars say it is due to disturbed conditions in Europe, and New York cotton men say it is partly due to increased acreage and favorable weather. In fact, that decline occurred in Europe, which really ought to be favorably affected by a low tariff because it will have a better opportunity to export cotton goods to the United States. The fact is, the Liverpool market reports prove an alibi for the Underwood bill, and expose the lack of information possessed by Republican wolf criers.

NOTHING-DOING PORTS

From the Savannah Morning News it is learned that the B., P. and T. Club of that city, was addressed last Wednesday night by the Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of South Carolina, who is a man with constructive ideas and makes a study of the South's advantages and possibilities along various lines. Evidently Commissioner Watson has been giving considerable attention to the commercial possibilities of the South Atlantic ports and has observed the apparent apathy and indifference as to their opportunities by reason of the approaching completion of the Panama canal.

In his address, Commissioner Watson said "the people of Charleston and Savannah had been satisfied with a minimum participation in the commerce of the world." He said they were "waiting for something to happen, for the opening of the Panama canal to turn the horn of plenty into their laps, but in his opinion the horn of plenty would dump nothing into a port that doesn't go out after business and do something to tip the horn." In emphasizing the point made by Commissioner Watson, the Savannah Morning News says:

"This in substance is what we have been saying for the last few years in the effort to get our business men to realize that if Savannah is to benefit by the opening of the Panama canal she must be ready to take advantage of the chnces that will be presented for getting a share of the trade that will be developed by the canal. If we are expecting that trade developed by the canal will come to us without any effort on our part we shall be disappointed. Mr. Watson takes that view and it is the view of every one else that has given the subject consideration."

The Star has often said the same thing in speaking of the possibilities of commerce for Wilmington. Commissioner Watson was not criticising the ports but was stating a situation upon which he could make a proposition that might arouse interest if not activity among the men upon whom commerce depends as its promoters. Commerce cannot do itself. It has to have its promoters and agents and a port must have resources upon which to build commerce. We have no doubt there will be plenty of steamship service if the ports will furnish cargoes. In fact, the ocean carriers will be seeking commerce whether commerce seeks them or not. Steamship companies in Europe already are advertising for canal business a year or more ahead of its opening to merchant ships, so that those ports which cannot maintain a regular line of steamships will be made ports of call if they are on the steamship highway leading to and from the canal. Speaking of opportunities of our ports for being made ports of call for coastwise steamships, our esteemed Savannah conetmporary observes:

"We are expecting that steamship lines between New York and the countries to the south of us will touch here. They will if we have anything in the way of freight to offer them. Otherwise they will not. There is no reason why they should. Hence, it seems to us that we should have in hand reliable information respecting the commodities produced in the territory tributary to this port that are in demand in the countries to the south of us and also respecting the commodities of those countries that are in demand in the section of country served by our railroads."

The Star has heretofore called attion to that phase of the question. It did so before a pick was stuck in the canal. We have even urged co-operation between our ports in studying their opportunities in all directions—in the Latin-Americas, on the Pacific, and in the Orient. We ought to have all that down pat by now but it is not too late, for the Department of Commerce at Washington and consular reports from our representatives abroad could put us wise concerning the commodities demanded by various countries as well as their products that can come to us in the way of imports.

We already know of some of our export and import opportunities, but we should have more comprehensive and definite knowledge of them. We can only get those through our Chambers of Commerce or by committees making a study of them. With no commercial body or any group of business men making such a study and collecting information, there is no such first aid to those who might become exporters and importers and make use of our port.

If there are those who have a fair idea of the commodities which we could export and import, one of the necessary things to do would be to make their business and banking connections in the various countries. There must be exporters and importers if we expect to do any commerce, and the question of capital comes in there before we can talk seriously of sharing in commerce through the canal. Exporters and importers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, etc., might do business through Wilmington, for instance, but they won't if we do not get in touch with them.

One thing the matter with our ports is that our views of their scope are too circumscribed. If we can get a few counties away we stop, whereas we should draw a circle embracing a zone a thousand miles away. We would find out how important Wilmington and Southport are if we would begin to exploit their availability for an immense territory producing export commodities and demanding import commodities. We would be astonished to know the immense traffic that awaits an ocean outlet once the ships begin to come. In fact, we can make them come.

Meanwhile, it is highly important that we should post ourselves on our own productive resources for furnishing exports. We don't mean right here in Wilmington but as far away as the Mississippi and even beyond, at the point where Pacific port competition may be met.

THE INDUSTRIOUS NEGRO

Not a few white people in and out of the South make a mistake in putting all negroes into one class and judging the whole colored population by the worst specimens in the arbitrary generalization. Theer are negroes and negroes, just as there are whites and whites. We of North Carolina have on occasion protested most vigorously and righteously against the practice of muck-raking writers from the North, and of "missionaries" from the same section, of holding up the sorriest white people in the State as typical Tar Heels, and their standard of living as the typical standard of North Carolina.

Nevertheless, we ourselves, are prone to hand to the negro the same treatment and to allow our race prejudice against everything black to make us blind to the fact that while there are negroes little, if any, better than animals, there are negroes who honestly strive to make progress, to produce and to become independent, law-abiding citizens of some value to the commonwealth as well as to themselves and their race. It is very unjust and unfair to judge these industrious colored men by the negroes who figure in every session of a criminal court.

The Star yesterday carried an item about a colored trucker who is keeping up with the best white truckers in the county in producing truck of quality and getting it on the market in time to catch the first and highest prices. Isn't it rather discouraging to the class of negroes this man represents, to be thrown into an off-hand generalization with the criminal "niggers" who spend most of their time coming and going between the Recorder's court and the chaingang? There are thousands of negroes who have never been in a court, as witness or principal; thousands who have never engaged in crime, but who, as best they can, are doing their various jobs. They should have every encouragement and should be distinguished from the criminal element of their race, because the more such negroes there are in the South, the better for the South it will be.

CURRENT COMMENT.

With John S. Jones city tax collector who don't collect taxes and is therefore inefficient, and O. G. King, police commissioner, who voted against a fearless and vigorous officer for chief of police, as candidates for two commissioners of Raleigh, is it not proper to wonder what would become of Raleigh if they were elected? —Raleigh News and Observer.

Those Fulton county officials who have been fighting to keep their offices upon a fee rather than upon a salary basis, will doubtless learn with envy that the sheriff of New York county in 1912 was paid $12,000 as his salary and about $50,000 in fees. He gets more from his office than the combined salaries of Mayor Gaynor, District Attorney Whitman, Gov. Sulzer, Senator Root, Chief Justice White and the judge of the Federal District Court in New York city. What a remarkably important official that sheriff must be!—Savannah News.

ANOTHER IDEA FOR THE ROSE HILL SCHOOL.

One of the earliest advocates for a special tax district at Rose Hill, my opinion then as well as now is that it would have been better to include the whole township in one consolidated school district with one central school in the town.

The best educators of Germany and the United States advance the consolidated idea. It is feasible to have such a school in Rose Hill township, with possibly one or two for the smaller pupils in the country, or better—the pupils from a distance could be conveyed at public expense at a nominal cost.

Some months ago, it was my great pleasure to have an interview with Prof. L. C. Brogden, who is employed by the State Board of Education of North Carolina, and whose business it is to travel over the State to advance the idea of the consolidation schools, with conveyance of the children from a distance more than three miles. He has visited many States as well as Germany where this plan is in operation, and he is convinced that it would prove a great improvement in our township. He promised to come and make a practical talk along those lines if our people are interested and will invite him to do so.

If our people would strike for the very best things for every child in Rose Hill township, they would do well to ask him to come before we proceed further with the present plans for better school facilities, before the golden opportunity is lost, as in all probability we cannot do so after we build an inadequate structure for the smaller district as it now stands. It would be fatal to the best educational advancement of our children to do otherwise with the present light before us.

Good schools and good roads go hand in hand and the one will help to build the other. The one central school could be better graded, better equipped and better provided with trained teachers, at far less cost than we now have in the township. New courses could be introduced and laboratories equipped for elementary instruction in the sciences, industrial education, and domestic training for the girls. Such a school would be an inspiration to all our children for greater attainments in the broader fields of life.

These good things are all possible if we will go slow and use our better judgment and do all in our power for the attainment of the ideal. For one, my better reason tells me to accept nothing as a compromise measure as such a course would be fatal to the best interests of every child in Rose Hill township. Now is our great opportunity to do something for the real progress of education in our midst. Stay the hand that would direct your vote for the measure that is not the ideal, stand up like a man on election day and register your vote against the makeshift, the thing that we would regret in after years.

E. McN. CARR.

Rose Hill, N. C., May 3.

Greatest bargain event of the season. Shoes, hats, clothing, dry goods. All kinds reduced. 10c gauze vests, 6 1-2c; 10c bleaching 10 yards for 69c; 50c sheets for 39c, at Rehder's Ansual May Sale. (advertisement.)

BOGUS OATH OF KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Editor Star: I regret very much the necessity of this article. But it would be cowardly to keep silence when certain men resort to the contemptible tactics that are being used to defeat W. F. Jones for Councilman in the First Ward.

I have always refrained from any active part in politics. I pay my taxes and vote as I see fit. But I cannot permit the society known as the Knights of Columbus to be villified and misrepresented as is reported of S. R. Keyes, Jim Moore, L. O. Smith and others. I am reliably informed these men are circulating the so-called oath of the Knights of Columbus so as to defeat Jones. As long as the "Menace" was the only authority for this bogus oath I took no notice of it. Because in my opinion that sheet was sufficient condemnation of itself. But when the "Congressional Record" is used to show that the oath is genuine I must give the public the truth. In the first place there is no oath in the Knights of Columbus. It is a well-known fact that the Catholic Church does not approve oath-bound societies. This bogus oath got in the Congressional Record in this way. Last Fall in the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, a Catholic named Bonniwell was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. His opponent was Thomas S. Butler. Bonniwell was defeated and contested the seat. Among the papers submitted in his memorial was a copy of this bogus oath of the Knights of Columbus, which had been circulated in the campaign. All the papers of the memorial were printed in the Congressional Record of February 15th, 1913. And only this part, with the bogus oath, is shown by these Guardians of Liberty to prejudice ignorant people. On Page 3265 of this same "Record," Mr. Butler, in whose interest this bogus oath was circulated, testifies: "I did not believe in its truthfulness, and so stated my judgment concerning it on November 4th, 1912 (as soon as complaint was made to me of its general circulation) through the columns of the Westchester Daily Local News, a paper with 17,000 circulation in this Congressional District, a copy of which notice is herewith attached and marked "Exhibit C." Inasmuch as I did not wish to give this document, which I judged to be spurious, any notoriety whatsoever "etc," and I thought it my duty to publicly condemn it." This testimony of the beneficiary is not shown when these champions are showing the oath. And after all it could not be expected of them. They are too small and contemptible. On Page 3268, same "Record," we read: "This committee cannot condemn too strongly the publication of the false and libellous articles referred to in the paper of Mr. Bonniwell, and which was the spurious Knights of Columbus oath, a copy of which is appended to the paper. It also condemns the publication of editorials to excite religious prejudice in a political campaign. No man should be prosecuted for his religion whether he be Catholic or Protestant." This is the committee's expression of the bogus oath. Could you expect a sneak to show this? A rattlesnake will give warning before he strikes but a character assassin is like a copper-head. As to the "Menace," I will quote a few Protestant authorities for the benefit of any one of this community who encourages it. Mr. C. A. Windle, editor of "Brann's Iconnoclast," says: "The Menace' is all its name implies, a menace to peace and order, menace to tolerance, a menace to true Americanism. Its columns reek with slander. Every page is a seething cesspool in which writhe and wriggle hell-born lies. Some of these hissing serpents of hate are hoary with age, while a few appear to have crawled out of the brain of the Rev. Teddy Walker." Editor of Minneapolis "Bellman": "It is indeed a menace to Christianity, to Protestantism and to common decency. The decent Protestant who has proper respect ofr his own creed ought to blush with shame to have his fellows consent to admit such a publication to their homes."

I could quote 20 or more like authority.

Why do these character assassins oppose Jones. Are they afraid that if he is elected that he will give the city as a present to the Pope?

What a travesty is such politics on Education and Religion. If any one is so ignorant as to credit the "Menace" or its champions, then give us more schools, and longer terms. How can any one professing to be a Christian, satisfy his conscience in spreading slander? These people teach hatred, and St. John in his Epistle, says: "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer."

Our Divine Saviour taught love; and to such an extent, that He commanded His followers to love even their enemies. The followers of the "Menace" then cannot be the followers of Jesus.

I have just received a pampblet styled "Voters of Wilmington," but unsigned. Were the authors ashamed or too cowardly to father this appeal to bigotry?

Pius IX, whom the pamphlet is supposed to quote, died in 1878. Bishop Rosecrans, also quoted, died 1878. Bishop Toebbe, also quoted, died 1879. Mgr. Capel died a few years ago in California. But why attack the dead? The Pagans taught "De Mortuis nil nisi bonum," which means speak only good of the dead. I pronounce the entire contents of the pamphlet a plain unvarnished lie. Except that sentence that says Jones is a Catholic and a Knight of Columbus. The last sentence says: "The priest will see that everyone of his goes to the polls." To this I will reply by stating, next June will mark my 22nd year in Wilmington. I am a poor man but if any one, Catholic or Protestant can truthfully say that in that time he ever heard me say a word about politics in the Church or in any assembly I will give $100 to any charity designated. Moreover, to show we have nothing to conceal, the Knights of Columbus will submit all their Ritual, Constitution and By-laws to three Protestant gentlemen for their examination if the gentlemen members of certain societies here active in this anti-Catholic movement will submit theirs to the same committee. Without consulting any of these I will suggest the names of Mr. Jas. Sprunt, Mr. H. C. McQueen and Col. Walker Taylor.

Now let the copper-heads come out of cover This expose will show which organization is a menace to liberty.

This pamphlet is mailed from Newark, N. J. But why from Newark? Are the people of this community to take their politics from Newark? Or do the "Guardians" think they can hide their bodies by concealing their heads? Why not mail them from Castle Haynes or any North Carolina postoffice so as home folk could get the postage? Shame on such cowardice! These champions are like the Jackals hovering around each army in the Civil War. They never faced the enemy. Their bravery was displayed in robbing the dead and wounded. May God help America if her liberties are dependent on such patriots.

C. DENNEN

(Advertisement)

REHDER'S ANNUAL MAY SALE!

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 5th, 9:00 A. M.,

With Every Department brimming full of new High Class Merchandise. Nowhere in the Southland will you find a better selected and more complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods.

Spending money to Best advantage is by Shopping at REHDER'S Always, and to spend money here during the May Sale is a duty every economic housekeeper owes herself.

Don't forget the Half Hour Sales (every day). These are Extraordinary Money-Saving Opportunities.

SPECIAL HOUR SALES

MONDAY, MAY 5th

10 to 10:30 for 30 Minutes we will sell White Linen finish Suitings, 12 1-2c quality, yard wide, per yard for 6 1-2c

All the rage for white dresses and nothing made that will laundry and wear better except real linen, a bargain. (Limit 8 yards).

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 5th

4 to 4:30 for 30 Minutes will sell women's Shoes and Oxfords, regular $1.50 to $2.50 quality, and Boy Oxfords, $1.50 to $2.50. special 30 minute sale at 50c
(Limit 2 pairs.)

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6th

10 to 10:30 Women's 25c Silk Hose, black, tan and white, high spliced heel, 30 minute Sale at.....15c
(Limit 4 pairs.)

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6th

4 to 4:30, 50c White Bed Sheets for 30 minutes, sale at 29c

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th

Morning, 10 to 10:30, 50c Table Damask, 1 3-4 yds. to 6 yard pieces, special 30 minute sale, the yard, at 25c

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th

Evening, 4 to 4:30, good Calico, light grounds, small neat figures, special 30 minute sale, 10 yards for 35c

THURSDAY, MAY 8th

Morning, 10 to 10:30, 50 dozen Tan Hose, regular 25c Hose, 30 minute sale, the pair at.....10c
(Limit 4 pairs.)

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8th

4 to 4:30, White Muslin Underwear Sale, 25c Corset Cover, special 30 minutes at 15c
(Limit 4.)

FRIDAY, MAY 9th

Morning, 10 to 10:30, 10c large heavy Towels, special 30 minute sale at.....5c
(Limit 4.)

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9th

Women's 10c Gause Vest, good values, Special 30 minute Sale, each 5c
(Limit 4.)

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10th

10 to 10:30 and Evening 4 to 4:30 Shoe Sale, women's $1.50 to $2.50 Shoes and Oxfords, 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2 and Boys' Oxfords, $1.50 to $2.50 values, all in one lot, 30 minute Sale at 50c
Also 10 yards white Check Nainsook, splendid 5c values for 30 minutes, for 35c

10 yards 10c Bleaching for 69c

10 yards Bleaching for 39c

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

10 yards 39-inch 7c Homespun for 49c
10 yards 5c Homespun for 35c.

The FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CARFARE

Truckers and Farmers

Need the Convenience and Safety of a Checking Account. Desirable forms are provided for Banking by Mail, and this Bank will take the greatest interest in keeping your account, however Small or Large.

The Monthly Statement mailed to you with your canceled checks will provide a statement and receipts which does away with the necessity of keeping books at home.

The Southern National Bank

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

LEST WE FORGET.

Mr. Editor:—Will you kindly allow space for the views of a new-comer to Wilmington on the political situation now confronting the voters of the city?

I am not personally acquainted with either of the candidates for office, and in fact, know neither of them upon sight, so that my observations are unprejudiced.

In talking with various people, the information has come to me, that when Mr. P. Q. Moore came into office as Councilman, there was available a large sum of money for "permanent street improvement," and he immediately took steps to make use of it by putting down streets that should be a joy and pride to every Wilmingtonian.

Front street, which was a disgrace to any place, was beautifully paved and immediately there began building operations upon a scale that has made the State "sit up and take notice."

I understand from the building inspector's office that in the last five years there has been several million dollars in building improvements, and the increase in the last two years has been one-third greater than in the previous three years, not to mention the improvements made in our leading stores, in the way of better equipment, remodelling, and other improvements, all of this has been started and completed since this progressive man took charge of the street improvement and pushed it to completion.

It is only necessary to mention the handsome building of the Y. M. C. A. the skyscraper of the Atlantic Trust & Banking Company, the handsomest railroad station in North Carolina, the new home of the Cape Fear Club, Bear's new winery, the projected eight-story hotel, and numerous others, to say nothing of the hundreds of new homes erected, and in this connection, will mention the fact that only a few months ago all the real estate dealers of Wilmington came out in a statement to the public, begging the people to erect more homes to take care of those who came here faster than homes could be erected.

There has been some talk of extravagance. To my mind the money expended upon good streets has been the best investment this city has ever made, and I hope that it will not be long before more new streets can be laid in the city.

I would like to know if there is a single man in Wilmington who would go back to the cobble stones of Front street and the dirt roads of former days.

Now, in conclusion, I feel that the man who is responsible for this condition is Mr. P. Q. Moore, a candidate for Mayor, who in his announcement stated that he stood for law enforcement, for economy, and for clean politics.

If Mr. Moore had the foresight to see what the improvement of streets would mean to the city and the ability to put it into effect, he certainly must be capable of managing the city government in the same masterly manner.

Yours very truly,

DR. L. D. CREESE.

(Advertisement.)

POSTAL RECEIPTS OVER $10,000

Slight Decrease as Compared With Last Year—Flood the Cause

The receipts at the postoffice during the month of April reached the sum of $10,299.06. In April, 1912, the receipts were $10,439.06, or just $40 more than this year. Postmaster T. E. Wallace explains the slight decrease by the loss of return stamped envelope business on account of the floods in Ohio, the factory which has the contract to make the envelopes being located in Dayton, where the flood was worst. It being impossible to fill orders, the demand at the local postoffice went unsupplied. The accuracy of this accounting for the decrease in the total receipts is shown by the statement that in April, 1912, the envelope business was $2,127.84, while in April this year, it was only $883.56, due to the inability of the postoffice to secure envelopes. Of course, a portion of those who desired the return stamped envelopes bought the other kind but in large part they did not.

Postmaster Wallace, in consideration of this falling off in the envelope receipts, thinks that the office did well holding up to within $40 of the previous year's figure. With a normal envelope business in April this year, the month's receipts would have been several hundred dollars in excess of 1912.

THE RECORDER'S COURT

Only One Case on Docket for Trial Yesterday—Others Monday

There was only one case on the docket of the Recorder's court for trial yesterday morning, that against Edward Flannigan on the charge of assaulting his wife. The court sentenced him to six months on the roads, but prayer for judgment was continued on payment of costs, judgment to be prayed at any time in the next 12 months if he is shown to be guilty of the same charge. When Patrolman Powell effected the arrest of Flannigan, entering the house because of the disturbance which could be heard on the street, he found Nora Yates, a white woman who escaped from the county farm some time since, and the court ordered her back to the farm.

E. Williams, who claimed he was not E. Williams, but "Hossy" Williams, colored, was before the court in connection with that trunk full of booze which the officers took from the express office. He will be heard tomorrow. The trunk contains 310 half pints and 19 quarts of whiskey, and it is estimated that in capturing it the officers headed off not less than 25 cases in the Recorder's court.

Automobile Owners.

We beg to announce that in connection with our Carriage Shops, we have opened a first-class Paint and Finishing Room, and are prepared to handle anything in our line in the most up-to-date manner. Only the best workmen employed. Our work is guaranteed. Bring us your old car and carriage and let us return it to you spick and span.

J. T. BROWN,

Nos 13 and 15 North Third Street

THIEVES ARE GETTING BOLD

Besides Entering Farley & Co.'s Store, They Broke Into Crescent Cigar Store and the City Laundry —No Arrests

The thieves who operated almost nightly for several weeks but who have been quiet for some time, appear to be on the warpath again, with all their paint and feathers. Besides the startlingly bold robbery at J. H. Farley & Company's store, on Market street, Friday night, thieves broke into the City Laundry and also the Crescent Cigar Store, M. D. Bright, proprietor, on Princess street, between Second and Third streets.

This last incident had unusual features. At the rear of the store there is a wall about 30 feet high, and whoever entered the place reached the top of this wall from adjoining buildings and let himself down by a rope, going into the store, then, through a window, which very probably was not locked, because nobody ever dreamed of a thief with daring enough to attempt to scale the wall, at the risk of breaking his neck.

Once inside, attention was paid entirely to the safe, which is right at the front of the store. The knob of the combination lock was cut off with a saw and blows were rained on the lock with some heavy instrument, for it is battered and ruined. However, the amateur yeggman couldn't get into the safe, which contained $300. Nothing else appears to have been disturbed. Mr. Bright, the proprietor, suspects a party and if he is correct, there is likely to be something doing. Evidently whoever did the job knew that the safe had a snug little sum in it.

Nothing seems to have been taken from the City Laundry. The two negroes who were caught in the act of carrying off about $400 worth of clothing from the store of J. H. Farley & Co., on Market street, between Front and Second, were pursued as far as Seventh street between Dock and Orange, and were lost sight of in Stevenson avenue. They had gained access to the store through a window at the rear, and this was the third time thieves have entered the store through the selfsame window. It seems that although fastened and wedged, it was possible for the thieves to insert the blade of a hatchet between the upper and lower sash, and unfasten the catch. One of the negroes still had the hatchet in his hand when Policeman W. C. Moore came upon them in the alley, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and he threw it at some man who tried to head them off.

No arrests have been made in connection with any of the robberies of Friday night or in the one of Thursday night, when a lot of valuable groceries was taken from the store of Henry Gantt, on Red Cross street.

It was suggested by a citizen yesterday that about the best thing that could happen would be for some one of these midnight thieves to get enough buckshot in him to weight him down forever more, and he regretted that the officer Friday night didn't fill the backs of the fleeing negroes at the Farley place, with leaden pellets from his gun. The sudden death of one of the gang, it is thought, would have a salutary effect on the others.

PAINTING AND FINISHNG

Mr. J. T. Brown Adds New Department to Carriage Works Here

Of interest especially to automobile owners in this city and section is the announcement that Mr. J. T. Brown has added to his carriage works at Nos. 13-15 North Third street, a first-class paint and finishing shop in which will be done the finest work and to suit the most exacting patron. The room is located just in the rear of the Pickard-Bleecker Automobile Garage and is splendidly equipped for painting and finishing the finest automobiles, carriages and coaches. The room is made as nearly dust-proof as possible and canvass covers are arranged so that work is done in an absolutely dust-proof partition for the finer grades of work. Another feature is arrangements for steam heat and the temperature in the room is brought to and maintained at just the proper height to ensure the best of work and the most durable finishes.

Mr. Brown is especially fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. J. T. Denny, one of the most talented decorative painters in this section of the State. Mr. Denny has with him two assistants, including Mr. B. W. Dunham, an experienced trimmer and upholsterer, who is giving all his time and attention to this department of the work. Mr. Brown would appreciate a call from the automobile owners of this city and surrounding country.

"An Italian Bride"

Striking Vitagraph at the Grand Theatre tomorrow. Full six-piece orchestra. (Advertisement.)

SUMMER WEATHER YESTERDAY

Warmest Day of the Year, Mercury Reaching 91 Degrees—City and Wrightsville Beach Getting Read for Season

Ninety-one degrees yesterday!

Summer itself couldn't do much better than that.

Such weather is putting the city and Wrightsville Beach to work in dead earnest to get ready for the coming season. Scores of workmen are engaged at the beach every day, completing the additions to Lumina and the improvements at the hotels and cottages, as well as finishing new cottages, of which there is quite a number this Spring.

The hotels are filling out their staffs and putting the finishing touches to their plans for entertaining the thousands of visitors who will commence to flock to the beach within the next four short weeks. Such preparations have been made for the 1913 season, and the indications are so bright for largely increased crowds at the beach, that the Summer gives promise of being the most notable season of all the notable ones of past years. A number of big conventions are booked for the city and the beach, among them being the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar, the Shriners, the Elks, several business organizations, the King's Daughters and Sons, and a number of others. Each of these will bring many visitors and each will add to the gaiety of the Summer.

Carolina Beach is expecting its best season, and intends to attract the attention of people who seek a delightful seaside resort to spend a portion of the heated season. Many improvements have ben made there.

ANOTHER NEGRO IS KILLED

Albert Highsmith Last Night Shot Julius Sumpter Because, It Is Said, Sumpter Asked Him to Settle Board Bill

About 9:30 last evening Albert Highsmith, colored, shot and instantly killed Julius Sumpter, colored, in Sumpter's house, on Seventh street, between Harnett and Swann.

The killing is said to have been brought about by Sumpter's asking Highsmith to pay his board, Highsmith having been living in Sumpter's home.

Highsmith, without stopping to get a hat, fled immediately after the fatal shot and a swarm of officers took up the hunt for him. Sheriff Cowan, Deputy Reynolds and Constable Davis went towards Scott's Hill, Deputy Kelly went to Castle Haynes on his motorcycle, Patrolman Powell and Ed. George watched at Hilton bridge and Plainclothesmen Jacobs and Frank George searched the vicinity, while all the officers kept a sharp lookout for the murderer.

Highsmith is described as about 5 feet, three inches in height and black. When he fled he wore a blue suit of overalls, and tan shoes, and was bareheaded.

The ball entered Sumpter's body near the right breast and passed through him. He was dead before he hit the floor. Dr. Joseph Akerman, the coroner, was notified and he was on the scene promptly and examined the body. The inquest will be held today.

A little sidelight to the homicide was the arrest of a negro named William Clark, for obstructing the officers in the discharge of their duty. He was drunk and had given the officers specific directions as to the course Highsmith took in his flight, but later one of the officers overheard him bragging to another negro that he had told the officers a lie in order to give Highsmith that much better chance of escaping. He is at police headquarters and will be given an opportunity to explain the affair to the Recorder in the morning.

TRAINED NURSES

State Board of Examiners Will Meet in Asheville This Month

The Star is requested to publish the following:

"The Board of Examiners of Trained Nurses of North Carolina, will hold examinations for Registered Nurses, at the Langren Hotel, Asheville, N. C., May 26th-28th, beginning promptly at 9 A. M., May 26th. Application blanks and any further information can be obtained from the secretary, Lois A. Toomer, R. N., 123 South Fourth street, Wilmington, N. C. Applications should be in the hands of the secretary by May 12th."

FOURTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT

Local Golfers Receive Detail Information of the Event in Columbia This month—Several Players Will Attend.

Detailed information relative to the arrangements for the fourth annual tournament of the Carolina Golf Association, to be held on the links of Ridgewood Club, Columbia, S. C., May 15th, 16th and 17th, were received by local golfers yesterday morning. The Cape Fear Country Club, of this city, will be represented by a team of four golfers and a number of individual players, probably 10 or 15 all told going from Wilmington. The tournament at which the team will be selected will be held on the local links within a few days. Information regarding this tournament has just been issued by the tournament committee.

The Carolina Association tournament was held on the links of the Cape Fear Club last year and was well attended by golfers from the several clubs composing the organization. The association was organized at Charleston, S. C., in 1909, and tournaments have been held at Charleston, Greenville and Wilmington. It is the policy of the association to alternate the tournaments between the two States and therefore the tournament next year will come to North Carolina. There is talk of holding the tournament at Pinehurst, where there are three 18-hole courses. The tournament will either be held at Pinehurst or in the western part of the State, Asheville or Linville. Officers of the association are: President, Col. O. J. Bond, Charleston, S. C.; first vice president, H. deW. Rapalje, Wilmington; second vice president, Geo. W. Watts, Durham; secretary-treasurer, W. M. Shand, Columbia.

The tournament committee is composed of the following: R. B. Jennings, Columbia; J. W. Carmichael, Wilmington; Geo. H. Waring, Charleston. The following clubs compose the association: Charleston, Country Club; Sans Souci Club, Greenville, S. C.; Cape Fear Country Club, Wilmington; Ridgewood Club, Columbia; Georgetown, S. C., Country Club; Mecklenburg Country Club, Charlotte; Asheville Country Club; Ecoola Golf Club, Linville; Durham Country Club; Raleigh Country Club; Greensboro Country Club; Spartanburg Country Club; The two last named clubs have become members since the tournament in this city.

Schedule of Events.

The tournament committee announces the following schedule of events for the tournament, subject, however, to change:

Thursday, May 15th—8:30 A. M., qualifying round, 18 holes, medal play. First 16 to qualify for championship cup. Second 16 to qualify for Second Flight, cup. Third 16 to qualify for Third Flight, cup. Gold medal for low score qualifying round. Team Competition—Teams of four players from each club for the Capers' Memorial cup. Lowest aggregate qualifying score to county for team championship. (Names of team members to be filed with committee before commencement of rounds.)

Friday, May 16th—8:30 A. M., First Round, Match Play, 18 holes. All flights. (Announcement of drawings and starting times posted at Club House and in morning paper.) 2 P. M., Second round, all flights and first round defeated eight in first 16 for consolation cup.

Saturday, May 17th—8 A. M., semi-finals, all flights. 1 P. M., finals, all flights, 18 holes. Cup to runner up. Championship flight. All Day—Association handicap for gold medal, 18 holes. (Finalists not eligible for handicap match.)

Tournament committee may decide to allow qualifying rounds to be played Wednesday, May 14th, notice thereof to be published in the Columbia morning paper of that date. Rules of the United States Golf Association to govern, with such exceptions as the tournament committee may announce during the days of the tournament. The tournament committee will interpret the rules and decide disputes, its decisions to be final, subject to right of appeal to the executive committee of the association. Any active member of any club belonging to the association or any non-resident member who lives in North or South Carolina is eligible to enter these events. Entries should be made in writing to the secretary and treasurer of the association by Tuesday, May 13th. Pairings for the qualifying round may be made in advance with member from some other club.

The Ridgewood Club is directly on the car line, 20 minutes' ride from the center of Columbia. The course is 2,717 1-3 yards long with a par of 36 for the nine holes. The club house will be open from 8 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. Luncheon will be served daily.

CITY ELECTION TOMORROW

Warm Campaign is Now Drawing to Rapid Close, for Which People Are Thankful—Result in Doubt—Eventful Week.

Only one more day and then—the battle of ballots will begin.

The result will determine the men who are to rule over the city for the ensuing two years. The Mayor will be either Councilman Parker Quince Moore or ex-Mayor Wm. E. Springer. Which? is a question that is on every one's tongue. The personnel of the Council is not quite so uncertain, but a place on the board is by no means assured either of the 10 candidates who aspire for the five places.

The new administration will take charge of the affairs of the city at noon Tuesday, when the present Mayor and Councilmen will retire from the scene of activity. Many people think that the law requiring the Mayor and Councilmen to take charge the next day after their election should be changed, so as to give the new officers a little time in which to make preparations for their new duties before taking up the responsibilities of the job.

This is an eventful week for Wilmington. Besides the election of a Mayor and Councilmen who in turn will elect the heads of the various departments, such as chief of police, fire chief, city clerk and treasurer, tax collector, superintendent of water and sewerage, etc., the health department of the city and county will be consolidated on Wednesday and the superintendent, assistants, health officers, etc., are to be elected on that day. The Mayor will be one of the five members of the health board and his vote doubtless will determine who is to be the superintendent of health for the next two years, as the other four members appear to be lined up for or against the present administration of the city health department.

There is no doubt of the fact that the people of the city, each and every one, will be devoutly glad when the campaign is over and local affairs may assume their normal place again. For the past two or three weeks the political situation has held the center of attention and even business matters have been sidetracked to some extent.

Polls Open at 8.

The polls will open at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and will close at sunset, or 6:58 P. M. On account of the great interest that has been aroused, especially by the mayoralty contest, it is believed that the vote tomorrow will be considerably heavier than in the primary on April 22nd, when not quite 2,200 votes were cast.

The candidates for Councilmen by wards follow: First Ward, W. F. Jones, Esq., and W. A. Sue; Second, T. W. Wood and E. H. Munson; Third, B. A. Merritt and S. Behrends; Fourth, D. N. Chadwick, Jr., and J. A. McNorton, Esq.; Fifth, Chas. C. Loughlin, Esq., and Chas. H. Huband. In the primary, the first named from each ward polled the highest vote and it appeared on the day after the primary that they would win in the election, on account of the big lead over their opponents, but since then the candidates who run second have been doing some mighty hard work and it is said that there is a strong probability that there will be some surprises when the ballots are counted tomorrow night.

Councilman B. C. Moore, in charge of the Department of Safety, failed to turn up anything last night in the way of violations of the corrupt practices act. He said last night that at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon it looked very much like he would have sufficient evidence to warrant an arrest, but the expected did not happen, in other words the person he was after—whoever that was—did not commit the offense that it appeared at one time he would commit. Councilman Moore said that the volunteer plainclothesmen, about 100 in number, would continue on the job throughout election day and if there were any violation of the law they would be mighty apt to know something about it.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Now that the election is so near at hand, I take this method of again thanking all those who so loyally supported me in the late primary election and to ask that they give me their confidence and support at the polls tomorrow.

If elected to the office to which I aspire, it shall be my constant purpose to know the will of my constituents, and to do that will without fear or favor.

Being a firm believer in conservatism and economy, as will be heartily attested by those who have known me long and intimately, I promise my best efforts in behalf of the most rigid economy in the conduct of city affairs, consistent with a stable government, and to lend my aid to any measure whatever that has a tendency to equalize and lower our tax rate.

I am deeply sensible of the fact that the Board of Council, as now constituted (there being no Board of Audit and Finance to act as a check on reckless expenditures) should use utmost care and rare judgment in passing bills of a financial nature, and to take final action on such measures only when they have been read and re-read before successive meetings of the board.

As you will probably remember, I was drawn into the campaign through my efforts in behalf of the people in trying to abolish the market house monopoly and lower the privilege tax on the sale of meats and other necessities of life, it is hardly necessary for me to reiterate here, that if successful in my campaign, I shall conservedly, but consistently work along these lines, until it shall, at least, be as easy for a man to live in Wilmington as in any of the interior towns of the State.

I believe in a greater Wilmington, and in a moral, law-abiding citizenship. We have the natural advantages here possessed by no other town in the State, and should enjoy a much larger share of commerce than we can at present boat.

While much has been done in recent years to clean up and beautify our city, much remains to be done. Wilmington can and should be made one of the most beautiful cities on this continent, and I for one am in favor of a cleaner, healthier and more beautiful city.

As my closing public utterance in this campaign, I wish to say that while I have endeavored to be clean and truthful, I have nevertheless, tried to be frank and straightforward in all my utterances, and if I have said or done anything amiss, against candidate or otherwise, it was said under strain of excitement incident to the campaign, and without malice or evil intention.

Again asking your support and pledging my best efforts in your behalf if elected, I am,

Very respectfully,
C. H. HUBAND.

(Advertisement.)

Our Certificates of Deposit

Bear interest from date at the rate of 4% compounded quarterly. If you have funds to invest, try this form and be safe.

OLD AND STRONG.

The PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

The Big White Building — Front and Princess Sts.

Labor and Capital.

LABOR judiciously directed and CAPITAL intelligently employed form the bed-rock of private fortune.

We invite the attention of WAGE-EARNING PEOPLE to the advantages offered by this Bank. Here you will find a safe place for the accumulation of your savings, and your efforts in that direction will be assisted by our **4% interest,** compounded quarterly.

$1.00 starts an account.

Let us help you GET AHEAD IN THE WORLD.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

110 PRINCESS STREET

25 Years Old. — $2,400,000 Strong.

CHRISTMAS SAVING PLAN

The announcement contained in today's issue of the installation of what is popularly known as a Chrismas Club, by the Savings Department of the American National Bank, which opens May 19th, will be of interest to all of our readers.

By depositing five cents the first week, and increasing the deposit five cents each subsequent week, the amount aggregates $63.25 by December 15th, by which time it may be withdrawn for Christmas expenditures. The bank also has the weekly payment classes of $2.00, $1.00, 50 cents and 25 cents, aggregating, respectively, on December 15th, $60.00, $30.00, $15.00, $7.50, plus interest.

By this means, not only the smallest child may start an account, but large amounts have frequently been raised by forming an organization of a number of members for the payment of church debts, etc.

This plan is followed throughout the country by a number of the most progressive banks, and has proven highly beneficial to all classes of persons, many of whom have never before known the saving habit.

The one condition insisted upon by the bank is that the amount shall not be withdrawn until December 15th. There are no fines for non-payment; No dues or fees of any kind. The money draws interest regularly, and the account of each deposit is kept by merely punching the member's card for the amount of each deposit.

Operated as it is along broad and progressives lines, the American National Bank has proven a great asset to the financial interests of the city, and this is but one step more in the constructive development of the Savings Department, in assisting its patrons and the public generally to habits of thrift and saving.

Six-piece Orchestra

Yes, oh, yes, it is at the Grand Theatre—the theatre that does things and the engagement opens Monday night. (Advertisement.)

AT WORK ON CITY MAP.

Pruden & Battle Have Begun Preparations for the Big Job.

Pruden & Battle, map makers of Cincinnati, who have recently mapped out Charlotte, Greensboro, Jacksonville, Fla., and other cities, and who came here several days ago to investigate the possibility of making a Wilmington map, have office 502 in the Southern building and have expert draughtsmen employed on the preliminary work. It will take six weeks, or thereabouts, to finish the job. The map will show the city and environs for a radius of five miles, the trolley lines, belt line, water front, harbor lines, manufacturing sites, and suburban development. It will cover the territory as far east as Winter Park, north to Hilton, south to include Sunset Park and other developments, and west to Eagle Island. It will be lithographed in colors and mounted on cloth. Enough subscriptions have been secured for the map to warrant the undertaking, which is an onerous one and quite expensive.

Voters of Wilmington.

The City Tax Rate in Raleigh is	$1.25
The City Tax Rate in Durham is	$1.17
The City Tax Rate in Greensboro is	$1.30
The City Tax Rate in Winston is	$1.00
The City Tax Rate in Charlotte is	$1.20
The City Tax Rate in Wilmington is	$1.75

With business principles applied to the management of this city's affairs, there is no reason why Wilmington should not enjoy as low tax rate as other progressive cities in the State of North Carolina.

WILLIAM E. SPRINGER.

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

"The Store That's Always Busy"

Great Clean Sweep Sale!

There Never Was a Sale Like This, Never Such Big Values.

EVERYTHING BARGAIN PRICED NOW.

Tomorrow we place on sale more of those grandly good Clean Sweep Sale SPECIALS that have made this the most sensational commercial event ever held anywhere. These are all ACTUAL values that have already proved themselves the Greatest Crowd-Drawing power on the American Continent. These are the sort of offerings that have crowded our aisles. This is the ONLY event that brings to your very door the ADVANCE styles and NEWEST Summer merchandise at prices which have never before been named until the fog end of the season.

NEW GOODS AT SUCH SAVINGS NEVER LACK BUYERS—HURRY!

Silks That Are Big Bargains.

50c Colored Stripe Messalines, 21 inches wide, Clean Sweep Sale price ..... 39c yard
$1.25 quality black Peaude Sole, Clean Sweep Sale price 97c
$1.00 quality Silk Messalines, all colors, also black and white full 36 inches wide, Clean Sweep Sale price ..... 89c yard
27-inch fancy Japonika Silks, regular 25c and 35c quality, Clean Sweep Sale price ..... 19c yard

LINENS

An Unequaled Clean Sweep Opportunity for Replenishing the Linen Closet.

59c quality Table Damask, 66-inch wide, Clean Sweep Sale price .. 42c yard
65c quality Table Damask, 72-inch wide, Clean Sweep Sale price .. 50c yard
85c quality Linen Table Damask, 72-inch wide, Clean Sweep Sale price ..... 69c yard
$1.25 Satin Damask, Irish Linen, 72-inch wide, Clean Sweep Sale price ..... 95c yard

A GREAT CLEAN SWEEP SUIT AND DRESS SALE!

When Every Investment You Make Means a Lot of Money Saved.

$6.50 Ratine Dresses, latest style, Clean Sweep Sale price $4.98
$25.00 and $22.50 Ladies' Coat Suits, Spring's newest, Clean Sweep Sale price $16.98
$30.00 and $35.00 Coat Suits, Clean Sweep Sale price $23.98
$1.00 and $1.25 Lawn Kimonas, Clean Sweep Sale price 79c
$1.25 Middy Blouses, Balkan styles, Clean Sweep Sale price 98c
$1.00 Lawn House Dresses, Clean Sweep Sale price 69c

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. Otis O. Mills, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. B. Vann, No. 10 North Eighth street.

* * *

Mrs. T. J. Fitzgerald and daughter, Miss Margaret, of Danville, Va., are guests of Mrs. W. T. Bannerman, No. 314 Ann street.

* * *

Miss Marion Emmons, of Huntington, W. Va., is the charming guest of Miss Rebecca Plowden, No. 315 South Fifth street.

* * *

The Bright Jewels of the Fifth Street Methodist church will hold their regular meeting at the church tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock and the children are all urged to be present.

* * *

Mrs. E. L. Thomas, No. 411 North Second street, and son, Master Jack Thomas, left yesterday for Durham to be with Mrs. Thomas' sister, Mrs. A. J. Petty, who is ill.

* * *

Mrs. Robet. W. Wallace yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock charmingly entertained a number of friends at auction bridge at her home, No. 318 South Second street, in compliment to Mrs. A. S. Guerard, of Asheville, who is her house guest for a few days.

* * *

Arrangements have been made for a dance to be given at Lumina, Wrightsville Beach, Friday night of this week. Cars will leave Front and Princess streets at 8:15 o'clock and will return at midnight. Music will be furnished by the Johnson-Sceizi Orchestra.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters has been postponed and will take place Thursday, May 15th, at 11 A. M. at the home of the vice president, Mrs. W. B. Cooper. A full attendance is desired as this will be the last meeting before the State convention, which meets here.

* * *

The following have booked passage to Eurone with Mr. R. N. Sweet, the well known local agent: Mr. R. W. Barker, on the "Carmania," May 3rd, from New York; Mr. George Snow and Mr. Joe Frank, on the "La Lorraine," May 8th; Mr. W. F. Powell, on the "Campania," July 9th, returning on the "Mauretania," August 30th.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope have arrived from New York and will spend a week with Mrs. Pope's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, at Airlie-on-the-Sound. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pope last Fall was one of much interest in Wilmington, Newport, New York and other places. It was one of the most elaborate weddings ever celebrated in the South. Mr. Pope is a celebrated architect of New York.

* * *

Mrs. Adolph Oettinger, State chairman of the committee on Household Economies, Federation of Woman's Clubs, has compiled a very valuable pamphlet on the tomato and all the ways in which it can be served and utilized as food, the same being in the interest of the tomato clubs for girls. It is ready for distribution and copies may be had by applying to Mrs. Oettinger or Mrs. M. L. Stover, Carolina Heights.

* * *

SHOWER RECEPTION IN COMPLIMENT TO MISS TIENCKEN

Miss Lucile Polvogt entertained Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Annie Tiencken, one of the city's most charming young ladies, who will be one of the June brides. The home, No. 410 South Front street, was beautiful in decorations of smilax, sweet peas and potted plants. The color scheme was green and white. Master Thomas Polvogt, acting as expressman, delivered to Miss Tiencken a trunk filled with useful miscellaneous presents, showered upon her by those present, who were Misses Gesine Mohr, Margaret Duls, Louise Vollers, Elizabeth Otten, Mrs. M. G. Tiencken, Mrs. H. L. Vollers, Mrs. A. D. Wessell, Mrs. F. A. Bissenger, Mrs. J. H. Rehder and Mrs. B. Bellois.

* * *

FEDERATION OF CLUBS AT NEWBERN THIS WEEK

The State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold the annual meeting at Newbern this week beginning Tuesday and lasting until and including the 9th. The delegates from Sorosis are Miss Margaret Gibson, Mrs. R. W. Hicks, Miss Della Cline and Mrs. J. P. Whyte. Mrs. M. L. Stover will go as chairman of the educational committee of the Federation. In addition there will be quite a delegation of ladies who will go as visitors, among them being Mrs. Joe Yates, Mrs. Walter Williamson, who is president; Miss Julia Post, Mrs. E. H. Munson, Mrs. J. M. Solky, Mrs. Horace Springer, Mrs. Adolph Goodman and Mrs. W. E. Etheridge. They will leave Monday. Quite a delegation of Charlotte ladies will join them here, among them being Mrs. C. C. Hook, Mrs. D. O. Tingley, Mrs. T. W. Lingle, of Davidson College, and Mrs. E. F. Reid, of Lenoir.

The programme of the convention includes an address by Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the National Children's Bureau, and one by Chief Justice Walter Clark on the subject of "The Legal Status of Woman." Among the social features will be a luncheon complimentary to the officers of the Federation, given by Mrs. S. L. Dill, Jr., a trip down the river on board the revenue cutter Pamlico, and a boat trip to Glenburnie Park, where luncheon will be served.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. W. H. Baxley, of Whiteville, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. S. Lewis, of Rocky Mount, was at The Orton yesterday.

—Mr. J. B. Weatherly is in Maxton spending some time with his mother, Mrs. J. B. Weatherly.

—Mrs. R. B. Whitaker and Miss Hummell, of Whiteville, were guests at The Orton yesterday.

—Mr. R. J. Wilkinson and Mr. J. W. Mann, Fayetteville citizens, were registered at The Orton yesterday.

—Mr. J. R. Hutchison, of Jacksonville, was among the visitors here yesterday, stopping at The Orton.

—Among the guests at The Orton yesterday were Messrs. Robert W. Davis, H. H. McKeown and B. D. Robbins, of Southport.

—Mr. Donald L. McCall, reporter for Bradstreet's left yesterday for Mullins, S. C., where he will spend several days with his mother.

Marriage at Seagate Today

At 3:30 this afternoon Mr. William C. Cochran and Miss Netie Beasley, of Masonboro township, will be married at Seagate by the Rev. Mr. Chafin. Mr. Cochran is the son of Mrs. George Cochran, of Dunbarton, S. C., and Miss Beasley is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Beasley.

"Mystery of Stolen Jewels"

Thrilling coup by detectives in mid-ocean. Be sure you attend the Grand Monday. (Advertisement.)

LOCAL DOTS.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—After having repairs made on the marine railway here, the sea-going dredge Cape Fear returned to her station yesterday. She has been working at the bar.

—Campbell Encampment, I. O. O. F., will hold an important meeting tomorrow night at which the Patriarchial degree will be conferred on several members. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

—There was an alarm from box 54 at 6:30 yesterday evening, the fire being at 1015 Dock street. The roof of a one-story frame dwelling owned by Mary Dixon, colored, and occupied by Andrew Jackson, caught from a spark. The damage was slight.

—The beautiful Italian marble being placed in the banking rooms of the Atlantic Trust & Banking Co., corner Front and Market streets, is attracting much attention. The marble entrance to the bank is of novel design and very beautiful.

—The trial of Chancey Mitchell and Louis McQuillen, two negroes charged with the shooting of Oscar Wright, colored, at Myrtle Grove Sound, was postponed yesterday until next Saturday at 11 A. M., because Wright could not leave the hospital. He was shot in the lung.

—The Jacobi Hardware Co., has received bids for the construction of a large warehouse at the rear of the store, No. 12 South Front street, but no contract has been awarded for the work. This is one of the largest hardware concerns in the State and although its immense stock already occupies large space, additional room is needed.

—The barge Blintonia, 1,797 tons, Capt. Linn, arrived yesterday in tow of the tug Luckenbach, from Port Reading, N. J., with cargo of coal for the Springer Coal Co. The schooner William Thomas Moore cleared from Little River, S. C., with cargo of lumber by the Hammer Lumber Co., for New York. Both vessels are by Messrs. Maffitt & Wood.

—The next Sunday Schools to enjoy the Tidewater Power Company's free excursions to Wrightsville Beach will be those of St. John's and St. James' Episcopal churches. Cars will leave the junction at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Approximately 235 members of the schools will be in the excursion party. Wednesday the Sunday School of the Church of the Good Shepherd will go to the beach, and Thursday the Sixth Street Adventist school will go.

MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAMME.

Tribute to be Paid Saturday to Memory of Heroic Dead.

May .10th, .Confederate .Memorial Day in North Carolina, falls on Saturday of this week, and throughout the State people will gather in the cemeteries to pay tribute to the memory of the heroic men who wore the gray. The programme for the day in Wilmington has been completed. Rev. Dr. W. H. Milton, rector of St. James' Episcopal church, will deliver the annual address.

The members of the Cape Fear Chapter, U. D. C., will meet Friday at the lodge in Oakdale cemetery to make wreaths with which the graves will be decorated. For their convenience a wagonette will be operated between the W. L. I. armory and the cemetery, from 9:30 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 2:30 to 6 P. M., and Saturday afternoon from 2:30 o'clock.

The procession Saturday will form at the lodge at Oakdale, with the Wilmington Light Infantry leading, and in order, the Boys' Brigade, the speaker, Dr. Milton, the chaplain, Rev. J. D. Bundy, the president and superintendent of Oakdale, the Cape Fear Camp, U. C. V., the Cape Fear Chapter, U. D. C., and the George Davis Chapter, Children of the Confederacy. Capt. W. P. Oldham will be marshal. The march will begin at 4:30 o'clock, promptly. Crosses of honor will be awarded.

Remember the opening hour, 9 o'clock Monday, May 5th, 10 yards best 10c bleaching for 69c. 10 yards best 10c lonsdale cambric for 79c. Rehder's Annual May Sale. (Advertisement.)

512 SOUTHERN BLDG. TELEPHONE 813

MADE BY HR Southern Map Company WILMINGTON N. C. TRADE MARK

BLUE-PRINTS

DRAWING MATERIALS

"WE SELL ONLY THE BEST BRANDS."

"DUPLEX" Drawing Paper
"PARAGON" Drawing Paper
"IMPERIAL" Tracing Cloth
"CAPITOL" Tracing Paper
"PERFECT" Profile Paper
"HIGGINS" India Ink
"KOH-I-NOOR" Drawing Pencils
"ARTGUM" Erasers
"CHICAGO" Steel Tapes
"UNIVERSAL" Drafting Machines
"DIETZGEN" Architects' Supplies
"K. & E." Surveying Instruments

SOLD BY
Southern Map Company
DRAWING MATERIALS
Southern Bldg. Wilmington, N.C.

WANTED.

100,000 to 200,000 Sawn Sap Pine Cross Ties, size 7 in. by 8 in. 8 feet long. Write for prices stating your shipping point.

TREXLER LUMBER COMPANY,
Allentown, Pa.

or our Representative, J. F. ALLRED,
Aberdeen, N. C.

To the Voters.

Through this medium, we, the undersigned, desire to express our confidence in the ability of J. A. McNorton, candidate for Councilman from Fourth Ward.

Feeling sure that he is well qualified to discharge the duties of Councilman, and having absolute confidence in his integrity and fidelity to principle, we commend him to the voters of Wilmington and urge upon all those who can consistently do so to give him their support in the election Monday, May 5th:

R. E .M'CRARY,	EUGENE S. WADDELL,	J. W. FARLOW,
T. J. LITTLE,	R. B. SHEPARD.	J. A. MUNN,
H. E. BONEY,	A. B. M'NAIR,	C. J. MITCHELL,
W. W. LOVE,	I. W. COOPER,	J. W. GLISSON,
J. A. AMRSTRONG,	T. W. CALLIHAN,	C. C. COVINGTON,
J. S. FUNCHESS,	J. H. STONE,	A. C. BONEY,
J. D. KELLY,	A. M. HALL,	W. R. TAYLOR,
R. A. BURNETT,	D. H. HOWES. JR.,	W J. SWAILS,
HUGH W. TURRENTINE,	S. F. GARRISON,	W. E. DAVIS,
LEWIS WILLIAMS,	W. M. CUMMING,	W. D. WEATHERSBEE,
H. G. WALSH,	JAS. P. BETTS,	D. K. LeGWINN,
J. WILDER,	R. L. FRANCK,	W. P. M'GLAUGHON,
W. A. M'GIRT,	I. W. SIDBURY,	B. P. STRICKLAND,
J. N. WELLS,	M. M. WOODY,	J. D. M'CARLEY,
JOHN R. HANBY,	C. B. NEWCOMBE,	W. J. FLYNN,
G. W. HUGGINS,	M. ROSEMANN,	H. O. CRAIG,
M. H. BRIMMER,	E. Z. KING,	R. E. DOLES.
D. R. SHAW,	W. F. RUTLAND, JR.,	W. R. PETERSON,
O. E. DuRANT,	F. HERBST,	K. W. PRICE.
W. L. WILLIFORD,	T. P. STRAUSS,	
S. F. CRAIG,	D. H. BRYAN,	

GOODMAN'S

The House of Fashion and Quality

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

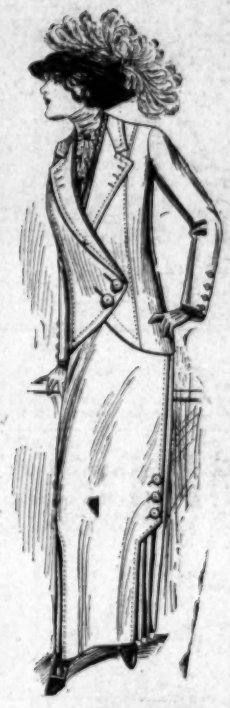
The Better Grades Only.

Every Day is Ladies' Day with us, but especially so

Monday Will Be Ladies' Day Extraordinary!

We are offering some Exceptional Values for Monday and invite the shoppers to call in and see for themselves.

Profit-sharing News for Economic Shoppers. Monday's Sale of Spring Suits.



We are clearing out our Spring Suits and will offer for Monday all Suits formerly sold at $15.00, $17.50 and $20.00 at

$9.50 Each

This assortment consists of Garments made in serges all wool Fancy Mixtures and Bedford Cords. You would be willing to pay much more for same feeling that you were getting a liberal money's worth.

Tremendous Sale of Rain Coats!

We have about One Hundred Raincoats on hand which are absolutely this season's purchase, and without a doubt the very newest models made. They are worth $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50 each. Every garment guaranteed for one year's service or another coat replaced for same, and if this is not satisfactory we will cheerfully refund your money. We are going to offer these Genuine Kenyon Water Proof Raincoats at . . . . . .

$6.75 Each

Bargain Extraordinary Sale of Night Gowns

Have about Two Hundred Night Gowns, made of Muslin, Dimity and the much-used Crepe that are worth $1.25 and $1.50 each. Will have same for

Monday's Sale at 98c Each

Gigantic Sale of Linen Skirts

Were you fortunate enough to secure one of those pure Linen Skirts that we have been offering this past week at 98c

If not, we have about One Hundred of these on hand as yet, and same will be on sale for Monday's Sale at the same price of . . . . . 98c each

Sale of Silk Tailored Shirt Waists

We have several dozen Silk Shirts on hand that we have been selling at $1.95, but will offers same for Monday's Sale at . . . . . $1.75 each

Sale of Black Rajah Suits for Monday Only

25 Black Rajah Silk Suits for Mourning Wear, absolutely guaranteed fast black — worth $20.00 and $25.00. We are going to offer same for Monday's Sale at . . . . . $16.75 each

(Alaterations Free of Charge).

Tremendous Sale of Misses' Blazer Coats

This garment is a very durable wrap for the cooler days or evenings. Splendid for Outing Wear and can not very well be done without. We realize that there was a very large demand of these Coats last year. The supply was not large enough for the demand. Having made quite a purchase in the past few days at a price which will enable us to offer you a Coat worth $5.00 at the low figure of . . . . . $2.75 each

In conclusion, let us add that you will at all times find attractive goods at this place. Garments that possess a certain individuality that you do not find elsewhere. Our Styles are absolutely correct, and, above all, the prices on our garments are equally as Low as They Can be Bought in the Larger Cities, and fully 20% Cheaper than Can be Bought for at Any Stores in This City.

We thank you for your valued patronage during this past week, and shall be pleased to serve you to the best of our ability in the near future. We remain,

YOURS FOR INCREASED BUSINESS,

GOODMAN'S

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Services to be Held During May and June by Local Ministers.

Believing that there are a large number of people in Wilmington who do not attend any church and hoping to reach them and induce them to avail themselves of the privilege always open to attend regular church services, local ministers have conceived the idea of holding open air meetings once a week, on Sundays, at four different points in the city. The services will be held between the hours of 5 and 6 in the afternoon. Two of the meetings will be held in the northern part of the city, corner Fourth and Bladen and corner Fifth and Nixon streets, and two in the southern section, corner Sixth and Castle and at Greenfield Park. The meetings will be held every Sunday through May and June and possibly longer, beginning May 11th.

It is announced that these services are in no wise intended to take the place of the regular church services, but rather they are intended as an introduction and an invitation to the churches. The ministers say that it is the Church's answer to the oft-heard criticism that the churches care only for their own people. Each service will consist of Scripture reading, a short sermon or address and familiar hymns, and will not last longer than half an hour. Members of the choirs of the different churches are expected to attend the services and lead in the singing, which will be accompanied by an organ and cornet. Occasionally a solo by some popular church singer will be given.

The meetings next Sunday will be conducted by the following ministers, one at each point mentioned above: Northern part of city: Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster and Rev. J. D. Bundy; Southern: Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure and Rev. G. W. McClanahan.

Deeds Filed for Record.

Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: Fidelity Trust & Development Co., to Thos. E. Owen, for $900 and other considerations, lot 16, block 8, Sunset Park. Ellen Kure and husband, Hans A. Kure, to Geo. H. Bellamy and wife, for $10 and other considerations, lot 3, block 11, Seaside Resort. Bun Bryant and wife to John Montgomery, for $1, tract of eight acres in Cape Fear township, adjoining property of Judy Burgwyn. W. F. Pepper and others to J. D. Cottle and others, for $10 and other considerations, tract in Masonboro township, 455x750 feet in size, adjoining lands of W. F. Lumsden, J. J. Melton and W. F. Pepper. W. A. Simon and wife to J. H. Shaw and wife, for $100 and other considerations, lot on east side of Ninth street, 165 feet north of Meares, 33x165 feet in size.

Financial and Commercial

COTTON MARKET WAS QUIET

Prices Showed a Tendency to Ease Off—Crop and Weather Conditions Favorable—The Close Was Steady

New York, May 3.—The cotton market was quiet today with prices showing a tendency to ease off from the favorable weather and crop accounts, and with the close steady, at a net decline of 3 to 6 points.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of one point. Liverpool was rather better than due, European political advices were considered more favorable, and private cables from Russia said that spinners there were becoming uneasy over small stocks and might soon be larger buyers of actual goods. These features, however, appear to be overshadowed by reports of beneficial rains in the Southwest, and the receipt of numerous private reports indicating a very favorable start with the new crop. At any rate the market gradually eased off under scattering liquidation and pressure from local or Southern sources, with prices showing a net loss of about 6 to 8 points during the middle of the morning. July contracts sold at 11.43 or fully 20 points below the high level of last Thursday, while October touched 10.88, comparing with 11.07, the high point of the week, and 10.81 the low record of the season. Covering checked the decline at this level and slight rallies occurred from the lowest, but bearishly-disposed traders claimed that the selling would have been more aggressive on the weather and crop news had it not been for the restraining influence of the usual week-end considerations. Private cables from Liverpool expressed a favorable opinion of the new crop months on declines, and while weekly reviews of the dry goods situation continue to reflect the unsettling influence of political uncertainties, the big Western distributing houses reported a continued active trade in the interior. Private wires from Memphis said it was difficult to sell spot cotton, and one of the reports received declared that middling was obtainable there considerably under the official quotations.

Spot cotton, quiet. Middling uplands, 11.85; middling gulf, 12.10; sales, none.

Cotton futures closed steady.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Jan	10.93	10.93	10.90	10.91
Feb	10.93	.....	.....	.....
Mar	11.00	10.99	10.97	11.01
May	11.41	11.42	11.35	11.36
June	11.42	.....	.....	.....
July	11.50	11.55	11.43	11.46
Aug	11.37	11.28	11.22	11.24
Sept	11.02	11.02	11.02	10.99
Oct	10.95	10.95	10.88	10.93
Nov	10.93	.....	.....	.....
Dec	10.97	10.97	10.97	10.94

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston—Quiet, 12¼; net receipts, 3,106; gross receipts, 3,106; sales, 100; stock, 149,504; coastwise, 1,477.

New Orleans—Quiet, 11¾; net receipts, 2,325; sales, 232; stock, 80,138; continent, 5,923.

Mobile—Quiet, 11¾; net receipts, 536; gross receipts, 536; stock, 11,710.

Savannah—Quiet, 12.66; net receipts, 2,443; gross receipts, 2,443; sales, 13; stock, 78,105; continent, 4,381; coastwise, 400.

Charleston—Quiet, 11¾; net receipts, 756; gross receipts, 756; stock, 18,792; continent, 5,193.

Wilmington—Nominal; net receipts, 305; gross receipts, 305; stock, 19,462.

Norfolk—Steady, 12; net receipts, 358; gross receipts, 358; sales, 377; stock, 40,856; coastwise, 1,336.

Baltimore—Nominal, 12; gross receipts, 300; stock, 6,502.

New York—Quiet, 11.85; net receipts, 64; gross receipts, 1,773; stock, 130,474; coastwise, 1,195.

Boston—Quiet, 11.85; gross receipts, 438; stock, 9,187.

Philadelphia—Steady, 12.10; gross receipts, 672; stock, 3,247.

Texas City—Stock, 10,381.

Brunswick—Stock, 14,977.

Jacksonville—Stock, 597.

Port Arthur—Net receipts, 215; gross receipts, 215.

Total today, at all ports—Net, 10,968; continent, 15,712; stock, 554,622.

Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 10,968; continent, 15,712.

Total since Sept. 1, at all ports—Net, 9,274,880; Great Britain, 3,194,417; France, 930,201; continent, 3,107,421; Japan, 321,081; Mexico, 9,939.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Quiet, 12½; net receipts, 1,500; gross receipts, 1,500; shipments, 2,004; sales, 175; stock, 90,419.

Augusta—Steady, 12.00; net receipts, 542; gross receipts, 575; shipments, 1,490; sales, 610; stock, 47,802.

Memphis—Quiet, 12¼; net receipts, 246; gross receipts, 397; shipments, 2,079; sales, 2,500; stock, 82,587.

St. Louis—Dull, 12¼; net receipts, 50; gross receipts, 1,809; shipments, 2,042; stock, 30,425.

Cincinnati—Net receipts, 1,089; gross receipts, 1,089; shipments, 211; sales, 400; stock, 28,492.

Little Rock—Quiet, 11¾; net receipts, 38; gross receipts, 38; shipments, 47; stock, 27,785.

Greenville—Quiet, 11¾.

Total today—Net receipts, 3,525; gross receipts, 5,468; shipments, 8,473; sales, 3,685; stock, 307,510.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, May 3.—Good rains today lowered wheat. At the close prices were at a net loss of ⅛ to ⅜.

Corn made a net decline of a shade to ⅜ and oats ⅜ to ⅛@⅜. Prrovisions closed unchanged to 20 cents lower.

Closing cash quotations:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.02@1.04½; No. 2, hard, 92¼@93¼; No. 1, Northern, 92¼@93¼; No. 2, Northern, 91@92; No. 2, spring, 91@92; velvet chaff, 90@93½; durum, 94@98.

Corn—No. 2, 56@57½; No. 2, white, 58@58½; No. 2, yellow, 56¼@56¾.

Oats—No. 2, white, 36¾; standard, 36½.

Closing cash quotations:

Wheat—May, 90¾@91; July, 91@91¼; September, 90⅜.

Corn—May, 54¾@55; July, 55⅜; September, 56¼@56⅝.

Oats—May, 35½; July, 34⅝@34¾; September, 34⅜.

Lard—May, 10.85; July, 10.70@10.72½; September, 10.75.

Ribs—May, 11.37½; July, 10.95@10.97½; September, 10.77½.

Pork—May, 19.30; July, 19.42½; September, 19.17½@19.20.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 3.—Spot cotton moderate business; prices easier. American middling fair 7.22; good middling 6.88; middling 6.88; low middling 6.54; good ordinary 6.20; ordinary 5.86. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,400 American. Receipts 13,000 bales, includinfi 8,200 American.

Futures opened steady and closed steady. May 6.41 1-2; May and June 6.41; June and July 6.39 1-2; July and August 6.36 1-2; August and September 6.26; September and October 6.12; October and November 6.05; November and December 6.02 1-2; December and January 6.01 1-2; January and February 6.01; February and March 6.02; March and April 6.02.

Rehder's annual May sale commences Monday, May 5th, at 9 o'clock. Special half-hour sales every day. Extraordinary opportunities.
(Advertisement.)

COTTON WAS MORE ACTIVE

Though the Range of Prices Was Wide A Good Volume of Business Was Transacted — Week Closed at Net Loss

New Orleans, May 3.—Cotton was fairly active this week with trading more two-sided than it has been for some time. Bears were aggressive, but from the first of the week bull interests seized every opportunity to drive shorts to cover. The range of prices was not wide, but a good volume of business was transacted.

The week closed at a net loss of 8 to 18 points. The high prices were made on Monday and the low prices on Wednesday. At the highest the trading months were 7 to 9 points over last week's close, while at the lowest they were 20 to 28 points under. The range was 29 to 35 points. On the whole, crop news was regarded as favorable this week. Dry weather allowed planting to go ahead toward completion and chopping out to make good progress. Bulls made much of low temperatures during the first half of the week, but later the weather warmed up and temperatures were about normal.

Stories of re-planting because of cold nights were used with some effect by the bulls to drive nervous shorts to cover. Little was heard of want and moisture, and the rains in Texas at the end of the week with promise that the rains would extend to the rest of the cotton region over Sunday, were accepted as being certain to prevent talk of drought.

Neither side gained much from the controversy over acreage. Around the middle of the week, the bulls were helped by private bureau estimates, showing an increase of from 2.8 per cent, to 3.7 per cent, but a little later the bears had the advantage from another report showing an increase of 5 per cent. In the spot department prices lost 1-16 of a cent, middling at 12 1-4, against 12 5-16 last week, and 11 9-16 this week last year. Sales on the spot amounted to 2,314 bales, against 1,540 last week, and 1,295 this week last year. Sales to arrive amounted to 1,930 bales, against 1,803 last week, and 1,070 this week last year.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Tug Luckenbach, towing barge Clintonian, Port Reading, Maffitt & Wood.

Cleared.

Tug Luckenbach, Norfolk, Maffitt & Wood.

Str. Navahoe, Packer, New York, C. J. Becker.

Schr. Wm. Thomas Moore, Jones, New York, Maffitt & Wood.

Exports—Coastwise.

New York—Schr. Wm. Thomas Moore, 280,000 feet lumber; cargo by Hammer Lumber Co.; vessel by Maffitt & Wood.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Auchencraig (Br.), 2,539 tons, Reed, Heide & Co.

Adolfo (Span.), 2,192 tons, Coll, Henry Whyte, agent Seaboard Air Line.

Schooners.

B. I. Hazard, 349 tons, Knowlton, Maffitt & Wood.

Calhoun E. Ross, 375 tons, Coulburn, Maffitt & Wood.

Schr. Stephen G. Loud, 495 tons, Graham, Maffitt & Wood.

Barges.

Linn, 1,829 tons, Redman, Maffitt & Wood.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, May 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Steady, 35½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Nothing doing.

TAR—Firm, at $2.20 per barrel; in casks 9c. per gallon.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm, $2.50 per barrel for hard; $3.50 per berrel for dip, and $3.75 per barrel for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 47¾; rosin, $6.25; tar, $1.90; crude turpentine, 3.50 per barrel for hard; 4.50 for dip; 4.50 for virgin.

Receipts.

Spirits Turpentine	3
Rosin	4
Tar	36
Crude Turpentine	(—)

Receipts same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 10 casks; rosin, 68 barrels; tar, 12 barrels; crude turpentine, 21 barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Nominal.

Same day last year—Nominal, for middling.

Receipts, 305; same day last year, 82 bales.

Total receipts, since Sept. 1st, 335,671 bales.

Total receipts same time last year, 505,339 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, May 3.)

CORN—Firm, 75c. per bu.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, 85c. to 90c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 70 to 75c.

PEAS—Dull. White, $2.00@$2.25 to $2.40; cow peas, $1.50 to $1.75 per bu.

BEEF—Native, dressed, 8c.

PORK—9 to 11c.

WOOL—Burry, 10 to 14c. per lb.; free of burr, 20c. per lb.

HIDES—Green, 10c. per lb.; dry, 17c. per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, 18 to 19c. per lb.; sides and shoulders, 13 to 14c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm, 27@28c. per lb.

TALLOW—Firm, 4½@5c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, good demand. Grown, 45@50c.; Spring chickens, 20@30c. per head.

EGGS—Good Demand. 20c.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, May 3.

Market—Weaker.

North Carolinas—Farmers' stock prime hand-picked, 65c.; machine picked, 60c.

Spanish—Prime hand-picked, $1.15 to $1.20; machine-picked, $1.20.

Virginias—Prime hand-picked, 85c.; machine-picked, 80c.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at the Port of Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., May 3rd.

Atlantic Coast Line—298 bales cotton; 36 barrels tar.

Clyde Line—9 bales cotton.

Clyde Line—7 bales cotton.

Str. Whitlock—3 casks spirits turpentine; 4 barrels rosin.

Total—305 bales cotton; 3 casks spirits turpentine; 4 barrels rosin; 36 barrels tar.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, McCabe & Co.)

Petersburg, Va., May 1.—Market—Firm. Farmers' Spanish, $1.40 per bu.; No. 1, Shelled Spanish, 8c per lb.; No. 2, Shelled, Spanish, 6¾c. per lb.

Virginias—Fancy Jumbo, 4c per lb.; Fancy hand-picked, 3½ to 3⅝c. per lb. Extra Prime, 3½c. per lb. Prime, 3c per lb. Machine Picked, 3c to 3⅛c. per lb. Shelling stock, 2½c. to 2¾c. per lb.

LEADING STOCKS DOWNWARD

Volume of Business Small and Price Movement Insignificant—Foreign Markets Move Slowly—Bonds Hesitating

New York, May 3.—Mid-Summer weather seemed to have brought about mid-Summer stock market conditions today. The volume of business was small and price movements insignificant. Speculative interest was near the vanishing point and many traders took advantage of conditions to remain away from the street. The drift of the leading stocks was downward, small fractional losses being sustained by most of these issues.

Foreign markets moved in a hesitating way, apparently awaiting more definite news regarding the outcome of the problem raised by Montenegro's attitude. Traders in this market were not inclined to take a decided position, in view of the expectation of decisive action early next wek toward clearing up the Balkan situation. Some selling of Canadian Pacific by Berlin was reported, and that stock was exceptionally heavy, both in this market and in London.

International steam pump securities, which showed marked weakness sometime ago, renewed their declines today. The fives broke five points, to under sixty. The preferred stock slumped 5 to 30, and the common two points to seven. Predictions of a large cash gain this week by the banks were not borne out, the actual statement showing a cash loss of $1,129,000. The average table, however, gave a gain of $8,249,000 indicating that a large loss had been sustained late in the week, probably in connection with "over-the-counter" May 1st payments.

Some evidences of growing confidence in business were reported by the mercantile agencies in their weekly reviews. Conditions in general, however, are said to be still unsettled.

Trading in bonds was slow and the market continued to show lack of a definite tendency.

Total sales par value $710,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call on the week. Total sales stocks today 87,000 shares.

CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Amalgamated Copper	72⅞
American Agricultural	49½
American Beet Sugar	28
American Can	32½
American Can, pfd	92⅛
American Car and Foundry	48
American Cotton Oil	43
American Ice Securities	24⅝
American Linseed	9
American Locomotive	33
American Smelting and Ref	66⅝
Amer. Smelting and Ref., pfd	101
American Sugar Refining	110½
American Tel and Tel	125
American Tobacco	227
Anaconda Mining Co	37⅛
Atchison	99
Atchison, pfd	99½
Atlantic Coast Line	120
Baltimore and Ohio	98⅛
Bethlehem Steel	32½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	89
Canadian Pacific	238
Central Leather	22⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio	61
Chicago Great Western	14⅝
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	106⅝
Chicago and North Western	128½
Colorado Fuel and Iron	31
Consolidated Gas	129
Corn Products	10¾
Delaware and Hudson	155
Denver and Rio Grande	19¼
Denver and Rio Grande, pfd	33⅝
Distillers' Securities	15¾
Erie	28
Erie, 1st pfd	43
Erie, 2nd pfd	34
General Electric	138
Great Northern, pfd	123
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	31½
Illinois Central	112
Interborough-Met	14½
Interborough-Met., pfd	51
Inter-Harvester	102
Inter-Marine, pfd	17⅞
International Paper	8⅝
International Pump	5⅝
Kansas City Southern	23
Laclede Gas	94
Lehigh Valley	150½
Louisville and Nashville	130½
Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste Marie	131⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	23¼
Missouri Pacific	34½
National Biscuit	114
National Lead	47
National Rys of Mexico., 2nd pfd	22⅜
New York Central	101¼
New York, Ont. and Western	29
Norfolk and Western	105
North American	76
Pacific Mail	22
Pennsylvania	114⅜
People's Gas	108⅜
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	91
Pittsburg Coal	17⅛
Pressed Steel Car	24
Pullman Palace Car	155
Reading	160¼
Republic Iron and Steel	22½
Republic Iron and Steel, pfd	82¼
Rock Island Co	18⅞
Rock Island Co., pfd	31⅜
St. Louis and San Fran., 2nd pfd	20½
Seaboard Air Line	17
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	42
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	29
Southern Pacific	97½
Southern Railway	24
Southern Railway, pfd	75⅜
Tennessee Copper	34½
Texas and Pacific	16
Union Pacific	148⅜
Union Pacific, pfd	83
United States Realty	65⅜
United States Rubber	64
United States Steel	59⅞
United States Steel, pfd	108
Utah Copper	50½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	30
Wabash	3
Wabash, pfd	9⅜
Western Maryland	38½
Western Union	65
Westinghouse Electric	61½
Wheeling and Lake Erie	4⅞

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, May 3.—Flour steady.

Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.01.

Corn—Steady.

Petroleum, Rice and Molasses—Steady.

Wool—Quiet.

Hides—Steady.

Leather—Firm.

Sugar—Raw and refined steady.

Butter—Weak.

Cheese—Steady.

Coffee—Spot quiet; Rio 7s, 11 1-2; Santos 4s, 13 3-8. Mild—Quiet; Cordova 14 1-2 to 17 nominal.

Peanuts, Freights, Potatoes and Cabbages—Steady, unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil—Opened lower for May under further liberal tenders on contracts while later months were steady on local speculative support. Towards the close the list turned easy in absence of consumptive demand together with pressure from the bears. Closing prices were generally unchanged to four points net lower. Sales 7,600 barrels. Prime crude 5.94 to 6.00; prime Summer yellow 6.82 to 6.95; May 6.85; June 6.90; July 6.96; August 7.01; September 7.02; October 6.68; November 6.40; December 6.30; prime Winter yellow and Summer white 7.00 to 7.90.

Montreal expects to see about $40,000,000 worth of new buildings constructed this year.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

May 4, 1913.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday.

Temperature at 8 A. M., 66 degrees; at 8 P. M., 75 degrees; maximum, 91 degrees; minimum, 60 degrees; mean, 76 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month, to date, .00.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 4.8 feet.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; light, variable winds.

The Port Calendar—May 5.

Sun rises	5:29 A. M.
Sun sets	6:58 P. M.
Day's length	13 hrs. 38 min.

Tides.

	High water. A.M.	High water. P.M.	Low water. A.M.	Low water. P.M.
Wilmington	8:36	9:03	3:50	3:58
Southport	6:22	6:43	12:32	12:41
Masonboro Inlet	6:11	6:32	12:12	12:21

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.
May 3, 1913.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Temperature: Lowest last night.	Rainfall, 8 P. M.
Abilene	raining	80	66	1.04
Asheville	cloudy	82	50	.0
Atlanta	cloudy	84	64	.0
Augusta	clear	88	54	.0
Birmingham	cloudy	84	60	.0
Boston	clear	76	52	.0
Charleston	clear	86	58	.0
Charlotte	clear	88	60	.0
Chicago	cloudy	82	66	.0
Galveston	cloudy	74	70	.0
Jacksonville	clear	82	58	.0
Memphis	pt cldy	82	62	.0
Mobile	cloudy	78	64	.0
Montgomery	cloudy	84	62	.0
New Orleans	cloudy	80	64	.0
New York	clear	88	68	.0
Oklahoma	cloudy	76	64	.0
Pittsburg	clear	86	54	.0
Raleigh	clear	82	64	.0
Savannah	clear	86	60	.0
Shreveport	cloudy	74	62	.0
St. Louis	cloudy	80	64	.0
Washington	clear	90	56	.0

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, May 3.—Money on call nominal, no loans. Time loans strong 60 days 3 3-4 to 4 per cent.; 90 days 4 to 4 1-4; six months 4 1-4 to 4 1-2. Prime mercantile paper 5 to 5 1-2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.8310 for 60 day bills and at 4.8680 for demand. Commercial bills 4.83. Bar silver 60 1-4. Mexican dollars 48. Government bonds steady, railroad bonds irregular.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Trade More Active In Convertibles And Gray Cotton Goods

New York, May 3.—Convertibles and gray cotton goods for general purposes were traded in more actively during the week. There was some sacrificing of values until yesterday when buyers who sought spot goods found that they were forced to pay slight advances. The jobbers still are holding off from purchases of staples for Fall delivery but their filling-in needs are fairly important and goods are not acumulating in the usual volume. The mills still are hampered by labor difficulties and the output is restricted in several directions.

Of the 9,000 pieces of print cloths sold at Fall River 48,000 were for spot delivery, the balance on contracts. Prints are quiet. Buyers are endeavoring to secure concessions, but no move is being made to a lower level by printers at this time. Bleached cottons are barely steady. Ginghams are light call. Fancy cottons for spot delivery are in fair demand, but needs are confined to a few specialties, such as ratines, voiles, crepes, etc. Duck is somewhat easier, but so few goods are offered for immediate shipment that trading at lower prices is of small volume.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

New York, May 3.—Turpentine, firm. Rosin—Quiet.

Savannah, May 3.—Turpentine, firm, at 36½. Sales, 475; receipts, 6,60; shipments, 1,524; stocks, 18,283.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 1,252; receipts, 1,591; shipments, 1,093; stocks, 51,813.

Quote: B, D, $4.50; E, F, 4.60; G, H, 4.70; I, 4.80; K, 5.00; M, 5.70; N, 6.00; W G, 6.25; W W, 6.50.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, May 3.—Prices on gray cotton goods stiffened a little during the day, and higher prices were paid for spot deliveries. Linens are steady and in good demand for immediate use. The carpet auction continued throughout the day, interest being very well maintained.

Hot Weather Goods!

Men's Crash Linen Suits - - $5.00 to $10.00
Ladies Crash Linen Coat Suits, $5.00 to $10.00
Men's Straw Hats, - - - 50c. to $4.00
Ladies Washable Dresses, - $1.00 to $2.50
Ladies Voile Dresses, all colors,
New Styles; from - - $4.98 to $10.
White Canvas Oxfords and
Shoes, all sizes, - - 50c to $2.50 a pair
Standard Patterns for May. Phone 272.

J. W. H. FUCHS,

Department Store.

Wrightsville Beach Extension.

Building Lots For Summer Homes.

OWN A SUMMER HOME THIS SEASON AT THE FINEST SEASHORE IN THE SOUTH.

There will be at least 20 cottages in WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH EXTENSION this summer---16 of them are already built, or are in process of construction. There is yet time for you to build a cottage for this season.

For particulars about lots in WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH EXTENSION, apply to

Tide Water Power Co.,

217, 219, 221, 223 Princess Street.

WITH WHISTLER AT WORK

Great Artist Had His Own Method of Producing Masterpieces Which the World Prizes.

The studio was surprisingly different from the room he previously used in Lindsay row, and entirely unlike the studios usually occupied by other artists. I remember a long, not very lofty room, very light, with windows along one side; his canvas beside his model at one end, and at the other, near the table which he used as a palette, an old Georgian looking glass, so arranged that he could see his canvas and model reflected in it. Those who use such a mirror (as he did constantly) will know that it is most merciless of critics. I marveled then at his extraodrinary activity, as he darted backward and forward to look at both painting and model from his point of view at the extreme end of the long studio. He always used brushes of large size, with very long handles, three feet in length, and held them from the end with his arms stretched to their full extent. Each touch was laid on with great firmness, and his physical strength enabled him to do without the assistance of a mahlstick, while the distance at which he stood from the canvas allowed him to have the whole of a large picture in sight and so judge the correct drawing of each touch.—Way's "Memories of Whistler."

NEW LIGHT ON OLD PROVERB

Showing That the Early Bird Is Not Always the One That Gets the Most Worms.

Once there were two birds. One was an early bird, and the other was a lazy sort of bird which never got out much before eight o'clock in the morning.

The early bird caught a worm. The early proverb-maker happened to be there at the time, and made a note of it.

Now, this worm that had been caught by this early bird had a wife and ten children. When the worm left home that morning his ten children were just getting up and his wife was preparing breakfast.

No doubt this worm had gone out for his morning walk to work up an appetite for breakfast, but such are the uncertainties of life—he never returned. The family of worms waited until about eight o'clock, and then, highly alarmed, started out to look for Papa Worm.

At this time the bird that was a lazy sort of bird was just getting out to look for a bite of something to eat. He saw the family of worms—and had a fine breakfast.

Moral: It's not always the bird that gets into the proverb that gets the most worms.—Lippincott's.

Sponge as an Animal.

Nothing is less like a living creature than the common bath sponge, yet the fact remains that sponges do form a very important species of the animal kingdom, eating their food and living their lives much as any other animal would do.

The actual existence of a sponge commences with the separation from the parent of a tiny particle. This particle, whirling through space, eventually attaches itself to a piece of rock, and from that time it seeks its own livelihood.

At the very commencement, with some species of the sponge family, the baby sponges feed upon yolk cells, in which are stored food supplies. By-and-by, as the youngster develops, the currents in the water sweep into a kind of bag the minute particles of food required, and the same currents carry off undigested matter.

There are many varieties of sponges found at different levels of the ocean, some clinging to rocks, others to mud.

Snakes Fond of Music.

Science has recently been studying the question as to whether or not snakes have an appreciation of music. This applies particularly to the cobra, which responds to the piping of a gourd instrument played by the East India fakir with a rhythmic movement suggesting a dance. The conclusion seems to be that it answers to the musical notes much in the same way as a dog does—that is to say, through a special or nervous sympathy. When the whistles blow at noon in the Bronx zoo the wolves set up a great howling in concert. Whether or not they enjoy this sort of music is disputed—though probably they do, for some dogs undoubtedly take pleasure in harmonious strains and will run a block to sit in front of a hand organ and "sing," while other dogs unquestionably suffer from certain kinds of music, and express their pain in lugubrious howls.

Asked and Answered.

A languid swell was visiting a charming young society lady, and as they sat on either side of the fire his heart was full of a burning desire to say something not only complimentary, but brilliantly flattering.

So, after revolving the matter in his mind, he said: "Ah, Miss Lillie, why are those fire-tongs so like me?"

He meant her to guess, or him to tell her: "Because they glowed in her service," or were "prostrate at her feet," or something of that kind.

Miss Lillie, looking solemnly demure, said she didn't know, unless it was because they had two thin legs and a brass head. He was groping blindly for the front door before she had recovered from the shock of her own folly.

"Down on Jasper's Farm"
By Will Von Tilzer, and opening overture by Grand six-piece orchestra at the opening Monday night
(Advertisement.)

PRISONER ESCAPES MOB.

Officers Use Automobile to Avert Lynching or Other Violence.

Crown Point, Ind., May 3.—Mrs. Grace Smith, who shot and killed Clarence Murphy, at Gary, last Wednesday night, today escaped a threatened lynching at the hands of friends of the slain man by the aid of Mayor Knotts and Chief of Police Neuman, of Gary, who brought her to Crown Point in an automobile.

Murphy was a popular member of the Gary local of the Switchmen's Union, and when members of the order learned it was purposed to take his slayer to the county seat, they held a meeting at which it was determined to lynch her, or at least to give her a coat of tar and feathers. The mob made no secret of its purpose and determined to lay in wait for the interurban car on which it had been intended to transfer the prisoner.

To outwit the mob, the mayor and the chief of police hurried the prisoner out of town in an automobile. They were armed with rifles and pistols, and followed by several automobiles full of curious persons. The change of route deceived the mob, and the trip was without incident.

Paris, May 3.—The French government, although it has not been officially announced, intends in view of the European situation, and the increase in the German army, to keep this year's time expired men under the colors for the present. The premier is expected to make the announcement tomorrow.

Boston, Mass., May 3.—When an overloaded row boat sprang a leak in the Charles river and sank tonight six of its youthful occupants, three girls and three boys, all of Cambridge, were drowned. Two other boys, the only ones in the party able to swim, were saved.

Holland is the greatest purchaser of American cottonseed oil, with Great Britain ranking next.

Shur-on glasses fitted by Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple, will end glass troubles. Eyes tested free. (advertisement.)

¶ Mr. Farmer:
¶ Why should you leave your farm work for one or two days at the busiest season, hitch up and go personally to look for help?
¶ Telephone a want ad to this office, and the next day you may choose from among several applicants the man you want.
¶ Try it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bijou—Motion Pictures.
Goodman—Big Specials.
Fleet-Davis Co.—A Message.
J. T. Brown—Auto. Repairs.
J. H. Rehder & Co.—Specials.
Southern Map Co.—Blue Prints.
A. D. Brown—Watch This Space.
Fidelity T. & D. Co.—Sunset Park.
Home Savings Bank—Public Opinion.
Peck & Holloway—Builders' Hardware.
J. W. H. Fuchs—Hot Weather Specials.
A. David Co.—Hart, Schaffner & Marx.
Tidewater Power Co.—Wrightsville Beach
C. W. Yates & Co.—Engraved Stationery
Gaylord-Platt-Haar Co.—Worth Knowing.
American National Bank — A Merry Christmas.

Business Locals.

For Sale—Farm.
Wanted—Agents.
Wanted—Position.
Wanted—Position.
Lost—Side Comb.
Wanted—Position.
For Sale—Vacant Lot.
Wanted—White Girl.
For Rent—Apartment.
Lost—Fox Terrier Dog.
Wanted—White Barber.
Wanted—Timber Lands.
New Hanover—Boarding.
Wilder & Metts—For Sale.
For Sale—Office Supplies.
James & James—For Sale.
For Sale—Gasolene Launch.
For Rent—Furnished Room.
For Rent—Furnished Room.
Wilder & Metts—For Rent.
For Rent—Furnished Room.
For Rent—Five Room Flat.
For Rent—Furnished Room.
For Rent—Furnished House.
Wanted—Furnished Apartment.
D. R. Foster & Co.—Dock Street.
Co-Operative B. & L.—New Series.
D. R. Foster & Co.—Queen Street.
Tiencken's Barber Shop—Removal.
Wilder & Metts—Brooklyn Property.
D. R. Foster & Co.—Realty Investments.
D. R. Foster & Co.—Seventh and Grace.
American National Bank — Christmas Club.
D. R. Foster & Co.—Winter Park Gardens.
J. G. Wright & Son—Housekeeping Apartment.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service; calls will be made, or telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams; bills rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union." But for advertisements, always call the Star Office, No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

WINTER PARK GARDENS: A nice little cottage, containing six rooms, facing the turnpike road. This property is going to be sold at a very low figure, and if you are interested, it will pay you to see us early. D. R. Foster & Co. my4-1t

THE CO-OPERATIVE Building and Loan opened a splendid series yesterday. There are a number of people who have asked that the books be kept open for new stockholders during this week. This will be done. Don't miss the opportunity. Each share, 25 cents. For definite information ask any of the following gentlemen or call at Wright's Real Estate office, for a free booklet. Joseph H. Hinton, president; B. C. Moore, vice-president; Thos. H. Wright, secretary and treasurer; C. C. Loughlin, W. E. Yopp, R. H. Northrop, L. W. Moore, J VanB. Metts, Thos. W. Davis, B. C. Moore, Clayton Giles, Jr. my4-2t

NOTICE—To my friends and the public: Tiencken's barber shop will move the first of May to the northeast corner of Second and Princess streets. my4-3t

FOR RENT—One single room for gentleman. Lights, 'phone, bath, $4.00 per month. W. T. Farris, 303 S. Second my4-tf

FOR RENT—Five-room flat; all modern conveniences; centrally located. Possession at once. Terms, $20.00. Address "A-7," care Star. my4-1t*

FOR RENT—Furnished room with electric lights, fine bath, room decorated; finely furnished, for gentlemen. Call or address, 'Phone 1311-W. 417 South Sixth street. my4-1t*

WANTED — To correspond with party having large tract of unsold timber. Address "M. H.," care Star. my4-1t*

FIFTEEN HUNDRED Dollars buys 40 acre farm, one mile east of Castle Hayne; 15 acres cleared. Small house. P. O. Box 1011. my4-1t*

JOIN NOW! Our Christmas Club is open. The simplest way to save—five cents starts your account. See us for details. American National Bank. (Savings Department). my4-4t

WANTED—A position as superintendent or sawyer. Best of references. Address "Sawyer," care Star. my4-4t

ON FIFTH between Wooster and Dawson streets, we have a lot 99 feet front by 75 feet, containing one house. Will sell to quick purchaser for less than $2,000.00. Wilder & Metts, Agents. my2-1t

VALUABLE BROOKLYN property for sale, 100x150 feet in size; located on one of the principal streets, containing 9 houses in good condition. See Wilder & Metts, Agents. my4-1t

FOR RENT—9 room house No. 209 Chestnut street; all modern improvements; possession at once. Apply to Wilder & Metts, Agents. my4-1t

FOR RENT—Nice, large, airy front room. Modern conveniences. 'Phone 773. 216 North Second street; block from Postoffice. my4-3t

FOR RENT—Six-room house, furnished. 'Phone 1208. my4-1t*

LOWREY WELL DRILLING Company. We have best machines and experienced operators. Hence, we do best work. For guaranteed work, see or write Lowrey & Johnson, Morven, N. C., Lowrey & Grant, McBee, S. C., and J. D. Lowrey, Rockingham, N. C., Darlington, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C. my4-21*

NEW HANOVER Boarding house, Mrs. D. H. Murphy, proprietress; corner Third and Market streets. Regular and transient board. Rates, reasonable. 'Phone 819-W. Wilmington, N. C. my4-1t*

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room, with all modern conveniences. 218 North Second street; 'phone 1670-J. my4-1t*

QUEEN STREET, near Front. This piece of property has been listed with us at a price exceptionally low. Modern conveniences have just been installed, and the house is in first class condition. If you are looking for either a home or an investment, it will pay you to ask us about it. Very reasonable terms can be arranged. D. R. Foster & Co. my4-1t

SEVENTH AND GRACE streets.—In this vicinity we have a real nice two-story home, with all modern conveniences, which we can offer you at a very attractive figure. Terms to suit can be arranged. D. R. Foster & Co. my4-1t

DOCK STREET, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. We offer a very beautiful building lot, at a price just exactly one-half less than other property in this immediate section is selling for. A new bitulithic street has been laid in front of it. We will allow you four years' time to pay for it, with no interest charged. D. R. Foster & Co., Sole Agents. my4-1t

REALTY INVESTMENTS.—We have several places listed with us for sale, which will undoubtedly interest any one desiring a safe investment. We will be glad to tell you about them. D. R. Foster & Co. my4-1t

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Fifth street, near Orange, for sale. Has large lot, and is a modern house, with all conveniences. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. my4-1t

TEN ACRE FARMS on the Castle Hayne road, for sale. Price $100.00 per acre. Just three miles from city. Terms to suit buyer. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. my4-1t

FOR $350.00 you can buy a lot on a macadam street. Cheapest piece of property on the market. Lot is 33 by 165. Southern part of city. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. my4-1t

ATTENTION, Odd Fellows! — Campbell Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will confer the Patriarchal Degree on several members tomorrow night. All members requested to be present. Jno. E. Wood, Scribe. my4-1t*

CO-OPERATIVE MEAT MARKET. Right opposite City Market. Best meat in the city at lowest prices. Fresh line of vegetables always on hand. Best cuts of Western beef, 25c. Free delivery. 'Phone 368. my4-6t

SEE L. W. MOORE about renting two beach cottages. Telephone 332; 123 Princess street. my4-1t

TWO LARGE LOTS on Princess street, between 15th and 17th streets. They are bargains. Telephone 332. L. W. Moore. my4-1t

FOR RENT—One furnished room, suitable for gentleman, with hot and cold water, electric lights and 'phone; 310 Grace street; 'Phone 1223-J. my4-1t

HALL'S DRUG STORE is a good place to send your prescriptions and other important orders. Registered pharmacists do the compounding. 'Phones 192 and 193. my4-1t*

A DOG OWNER who was using Porjas Itch Ointment on himself, noticing the agony his dog was in with mange, shared the treatment with Mike. Now we are sure of our position when we claim that Porjas' Itch Ointment will cure mange on a dog. Price 50c per jar, at Hall's Drug Store. my4-1t*

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH property, between Seashore Hotel and Lumina; two splendid lots facing either Sound or ocean. They are cheap. Telephone 332 and will show you. L. W. Moore, Real Estate; 123 Princess street. my4-1t

$250 CASH, balance on time, buys two houses and vacant lot located in good renting section. See James & James, Insurance and Real Estate, Orton Hotel Bldg. 'Phone 163. my4-1t

LOST, strayed or stolen, English fox terrier dog. Answers to name "Billie." Reward if returned to E. A. Carter, or Wil. Grocery Co. my4-1t

SAVE 40c on your dollar Shoe shine ticket, 25c., good for seven shines, at Southern Hotel, or 111 Princess street. James Panagos, Prop. my4-sn4t

FOR RENT — Apartment, 5 rooms and bath. Most desirable apartment in the Carolina. Will rent until Oct. 1st. 'Phone 754-J, or write Box 808. my4-1t

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, two or three rooms, with bath and suitable for light housekeeping; not too far out, wanted by young married couple. No children or pets. Excellent references. Address "G," care Star. my4-3t

WANTED—A position by an experienced stenographer. Can furnish references. Answer at once, "M. A. G.," care Star. my4-1t*

OFFICE SUPPLIES for sale; dictionary, 75c.; 2 desk pads, 25c.; 4 Smith Premier typewriter ribbons, 50c.; 2 Oliver typewriter ribbons, 25c.; 6 boxes lawyers' seals, 25c.; 5 pencil sharpeners, 20c.; 75 chamois pen wipers, 50c., or $2.50 for entire lot. Address "Teacher," care Star office. my4-1t*

ONE NICE ROOM for rent, furnished, Southern exposure, bath, hot and cold water. 'Phone and electric lights; boarding house near. For particulars, 'phone 1909-J. my4-1t

SELF HEATING Flat Iron. It's a beauty. Sells for $1. Agents' sample, parcel post, 80c. Folders free. New Process Mfg Co., Iron Room, 24, Salina, Kans. my4-1t*

FOR SALE—Lot, southwest corner 16th and Chestnut, adjoining Winoca Terrace, 60x155 feet; granolithic sidewalks. Price and terms can be arranged to suit purchaser. Address P. O. Box 235, or 'phone 386. my4,su-4t

FOR SALE—Gasolene launch, beautiful model. Will sell cheap to quick purchaser. 'Phone 1476-J, or apply at 1105 Market st. my4-1t*

WANTED—White girl about fifteen, to assist in house work. Will give one with good references good home and salary. Address P. O. Box 1011. my4-1t*

FOR SALE — Extra nice Holstein, just fresh. It does not cost any more to keep a good cow than it does a poor one. Try it. Highland Place; 'Phone 394-4. my4-1t*

AT LUMINA Thursday night, Johnson-Scelzi full orchestra. Lady and gent, 75c. Special cars; 8:15. my4-1t*

FOR RENT—Lower floor, furnished. All conveniences. 'Phone 1480-J. Call 14 S. Seventh street. my4-1t*

AN ATTRACTIVE housekeeping apartment in the Carolina Apartment House, for rent, either furnished or unfurnished. Carolina Apartment is on one of the most modern and thoroughly up-to-date apartments houses in the South. Two independent electrical elevators. Fine water for drinking and bath, from its own artesian well. Cafe in building and each apartment complete in detail. Apply to Janitor at building, or to J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate Agents, 124 Princess street. my4-2t

WANTED — White barber to locate in live town on commission or salary. Brand new shop will be furnished complete. Address Box 99, Wallace, N. C. my4-6t

LOST—Friday night between Academy of Music and 616 Dock street, tortoise shell side comb, gold mounted. Reward if returned to Star Office, or 616 Dock street. my4-1t*

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Co., Marden Building, Washington, D. C. my4-1t*

NOTICE—To my friends and the public: Tiencken's barber shop will move the first of May to the northeast corner of Second and Princess streets. ap20-su4t*

AGENTS MAKE $1.00 every hour, or $18.00 to $75.00 every week, with our remarkable money-making proposition and 86 sensational offers. Write quick for free outfit. C. H. Reed & Co., Baltimore, Md. my4-1t*

FOR RENT—Two nice large, airy furnished rooms. Will rent reasonable. This is an excellent location. All modern conveniences. Address X. Y., care Star. my4-1t

WANTED—Ambitious young men to become traveling salesmen. Hundreds of good openings. Write for particulars. Bradstreet Training System, Rochester, N. Y. my4-1t*

WANTED, SALESMEN, to call on grocers, confectioners, general stores; $150 monthly and expenses; yearly contract. Manager 18, S. 2nd street, St. Louis, Mo. my4-1t*

PRIZES FOR WOMEN—Valuable prize to every woman who can guess what this ad. means. Answer on postal. Whatwewear, 41 B. Union Sq., New York. my4-1t*

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. Service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you; sure and generous pay; lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet, T. 1319. No obligations. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C. my4-1t*

WANTED—A salesman, not a solicitor; a man of confidence and assurance. Excellent opening with Real Estate concern for right man. Apply by letter, giving past experience. Box 393, Wilmington. my4-3t

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Collector's Office, May 2, 1913.—Coal, Water and Provisions—Sealed proposals in duplicate, for supplying coal and water, and provisions, to vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service, at Wilmington, N. C., and delivering the same on board said vessels at that place, without extra charge, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, May 15, 1913, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. Blank forms of proposals may be had upon application to this office. Proposals must conform in every particular with the specifications, instructions, etc., on the form. Proposals submitted on other than the forms provided will not receive consideration. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive defects if it is deemed for the interests of the Government to do so. Contracts under this advertisement will be made subject to the passage by Congress of an appropriation of funds for the purchase of the articles included therein. B. F. Keith, Collector. my4-3t

FOR RENT—Two nice rooms, furnished with privilege of board; hot and cold water. Call at 307 N. Front street. my2-3t

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames to old St. Philip's church Thursday, May 8th. Basket picnic. Public cordially invited. Round trip tickets, 50c. my2-6t

PEANUT GROWERS—Double your peanut and hay crop by using Keith's Phosphate lime. Has no equal as fruiter and soil builder. Price reduced. B. F. Keith Co., Wilmington, N. C. my1-eod4t

WANTED — Ten first-class carpenters and twenty helpers for work on new Box Factory. The work will last from four to six weeks, and we are willing to pay extra good wages for good men. Work beginning May 5th. Apply to the Norfolk Lumber Co., Wallace, N. C. ap3-3t

FANCY DRESSED CHICKENS, beef, veal, lamb and pork. Snap beans, new Irish potatoes, egg plants, cucumbers, squash, bell peppers and asparagus. Selected grape fruit and Florida oranges. See us today. We have the very best variety in city. Palace Market, 'Phone 72. my3-tf

FOR RENT — Housekeeping apartment, four rooms, kitchen and bath, from June first. Terms, very reasonable, if engaged at once. 'Phone 1498-J, about 3 P. M. my3-4t*

WOMEN—Sell guaranteed hosiery; whole or part time; goods replaced if hole appears; big money saver; large profits; experience unnecessary. International Mills, 4029 West Philadelphia, Pa. ap13-su-tf

MEN AND WOMEN wanted for government positions. Large salaries, vacations. Steady work; common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments this year. Parcel Post requires hundreds; influence unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. 288-C, Rochester, N. Y. ap13-su5t*

FOR SALE OR RENT — Attractive and comfortable fully furnished English cottage on 70 acres of land, in the most beautiful part of the Land of the Sky. Terms reasonable. Details upon request. Address "X," care Star. mh23-su-tf

MY SPRING AND SUMMER line of fashionable piece goods, suitings and trouserings is now ready for inspection. All the latest styles, finest materials, everything guaranteed. Everything else pertaining to tailoring line done. No mail orders. Leger Meyer, the Practical Tailor, Princess building, second floor. ap27-su-tf

SOME GENTLEMAN can make money selling an already widely used and advertised standard visible typewriter in Wilmington. Over 425,000 now in use. Write for explanation. P. O. Box 124, Fayetteville, N. C. ap27,sn3t*

THERE IS A BEST in everything; we claim to be "It." 'Phone 29. Wilmington Steam Laundry. 'Phone 29. my3-3t

"THE MORNING STAR" says don't advertise unless you have the goods. We know that we have them. 'Phone 29. Wilmington Steam Laundry. my3-3t

NOT BETTER than the "Best," but better than the Rest. 'Phone 29. Wilmington Steam Laundry. my3-3t

MEN—Sell guaranteed hosiery; large profits; goods replaced free if hole appears; big saving to wearer; experience unnecessary. Intrnational Mills, West Philadelphia, Pa. ap13-su-tf

DESIRABLE PARTIES can rent two-story furnished house located in one of the best neighborhoods, from June 1st to October 1st or 15th. This is a good opportunity for temporary location at moderate cost. Address Box 626. ap13-su-tf

PURE, SWEET CREAM, 50c. quart. A. G. Warren Ice Cream Co.; 'Phone 485. my3-tf

FOR RENT—May 1st, a furnished house in Southport, N. C., situated on Bay street, facing the river. Full particulars given by writing to Mrs. Bethune Glass, 1531 Laurel st., Columbia, S. C. ap27-7t*

MACHINE SHOP—For sale, a money-making business. Good, modern; fully equipped old established machine shop. Lot, brick and steel buildings, full of work the year round. Fine opportunity for party looking for a good business. Terms to suit purchaser. Owner wishes to retire. Address J. W. Shealy, Wilson, N. C. ap27-12t*

FOR SALE—Well known 40 H. P. Case touring car, fully equipped; run about 500 miles as demonstrator. Regular price, $2,250.00; sales price, $1,675.00, including extra tire. Can be seen at 7 N. Second street, G. F. Hunt. ap24-tf

THE ANNUAL Stockholders' meeting of the People's Building and Loan Association will be held at 112 Princess street, Wednesday, May 7th, at 8:15 P. M. D. R. Foster, Sec'y. ap25 to my13.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS — Wanted, $75.00 month. Write immediately for information. Franklin Institute, Dept. 285-C, Rochester, N. Y. ap15-1m*

HOME—Something to hurry home for—omething to strive for. We take the striving out. Get your lot at Winoca Terrace now—$1,000 and up, easy terms. Limited number of lots. 'Phone 342 today. Wright's Real Estate Agency. ap30-6t

FOR FINE Leather Goods and Trunks, see Uncle Charles, 16 South Front street. ap9-tf

FOR SALE—A splendid family horse. A fine driver. Suitable for farm work. Apply to G. F. Hunt, No. 7 North Second street. ap20-tf

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of customers will be open Sundays from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 3 to 6 P. M. Those having repaired tires in shop may get them between these hours. T. D. Piner Vulcanizing Plant. Phones: office, 1193; residence, 1857. mh15-tf

ANOTHER CARLOAD of horses and mules just arrived. Among them are some of the finest that has ever been in our barns. Weighing from 900 to 1,300 pounds. Come and see them before they are all picked over. Kentucky Horse & Mule Co., 'Phone 610. F. T. Mills, Manager. mh30-tf

HIGH-GRADE WATCHES.
That Carry a Guarantee
WE Protect You, and see to it that their service is correct.
Let us talk Watch with you.
A. O. Schuster
JEWELER,
104 No. Front St.

Ladies and Gentlemen
We have
Beta Quinal,
Zintone,
Eptol,
Sulfo Solution,
Sarsene,
Ruetone
and many other toilet requisites, Hair Tonics and the like
Use Rubright Liniment.
Offices for rent over store.
J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail.
The Quality Drug Store.

An Innocent Informer.
Alkali Ike's Home-Coming.
3 Thanksgiving.
BIJOU
MONDAY.

Never Wait!
Some things come to those that wait. Most things come to those that are progressive
The American National Bank

A MESSAGE OF SPRING STYLES
The season's styles in Men's Clothing have one especially interesting feature—no one color predominates—blues, blacks, grays and browns; checks, mixtures and hair line stripes are among the new fabrics.
Narrow shoulder effects with snug fitting bodies, ranging from the conservative to the rather extreme—here's where Stein-Bloch come to your rescue, they know how to keep comfort in their clothes while still leading in correct styles.
We are proud of our showing of Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes—why not see them today?
FLEET-DAVIS CO.
Phone: 673. Next to the Bijou.

PUBLIC OPINION
Holds in high esteem the man who is forging ahead, and frequently honors him with positions of trust and influence.
But no man can go ahead who thoughtlessly squanders his money, losing the confidence and respect of friends and companions.
If you would be a useful man in this community and desire its esteem, we urge you to be diligent in your work, save a part of your earnings and cultivate habits of thrift and regularity.
An account with a good Savings Bank will help you. We invite you to have an account with us.
Home Savings Bank
115 N. Front St., Orton Building.

Engraved Stationery.
We solicit orders for Fine Correspondence and Monogram Stationery. Engraved Visiting and Business Cards.
Wedding Invitations and Announcement Cards, Etc. We guarantee high-class work.
C. W. YATES & COMPANY
Market Street.

A Career Begun
The business career of a young man begins when he deposits his first earnings in the bank. He grasps the axiom of business progress, the ability to save. His affairs assume a new importance to him. The spirit of dependability takes root; and from that day on such a man is worth more to himself, to his employers and to his business associates.
The accounts of young men are especially welcome here.
Atlantic Trust & Banking Co.
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

SALMON
246 cases Pink Salmon.
372 cases Chumb Salmon.
43 cases Canned Pumpkin.
74 cases Asparagus Tips.
183 cases No. 3 Canned Apples.
120 cases No. 2½ Tomatoes
273 cases No. 2 Tomatoes.
128 cases Okra and Tomatoes.
26 bags Black Eyed Peas.
243 bags Mixed Field Peas.
442 kegs Wire Nails.
FOR SALE—One good farm mule, $150 cash or acceptable paper. W. B. Cooper Co.
W. B. Cooper Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
Wilmington, : : : N. C.

Seed Potatoes
300 sacks Irish Cobblers.
200 sacks Red Bliss.
50 sacks Early Rose.
50 bushels Yellow Onion sets.
10,000 sacks Guano, all grades.
1,000 boxes Damaged Job Tobacco.
Also carry a full line of other groceries, which will be sold on a close margin, and all orders will have careful and prompt attention.
J. W. BROOKS
Wholesale Grocer,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SECOND SECTION

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

PAGES 9 TO 16

VOL. XCII—NO. 37. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,315.

SOME OLD SIDE-WHEELERS

Hartford Times Prints Interesting Story of Past Days With the River Craft—References to Wilmington, N. C.

Few persons have weathered the storm of years sufficiently long, says the Hartford Times, to be able to remember the days when stern-wheel steamboats churned the waters of the Connecticut river, as they towed flatboats up into the thinly settled parts of northern Connecticut and southern Massachusetts, but Capt. Edward O. Douglas, who makes his home in Suffield, and pitches his tent daily in Hartford, is able to talk entertainingly of those early days of navigation on the river between Hartford and Holyoke, Mass., and intermediate points. Capt. Douglass, one-time commander of the Charles H. Dexter, a steamer which plied about the Sound and the Connecticut river for years, but long since passed into the heaven where all good ships go, and for over half a century a navigator on the river, talks from experience. All his life until poor health a few years ago made his retirement from the water imperative, has been spent on Connecticut's chief waterway, which his he knows as a schoolboy knows his primer. He knows every bend, every sand bar and every rapid.

The days when the Reliance, the Enterprise, Three Brothers, the Jewell and P. B. Goodsell ploughed the upper reaches of the river with corn, merchandise, coal, and every other possible article of freight, are as fresh in the mind of Capt. Douglass as though they were happening daily. Especially interesting are his tales of the dangerous occupation of transporting powder on flatboats for the Hazard Powder Company of Hazardville from Thompsonville to Hartford, or further down.

Capt. Douglass says side-wheel boats were seldom used on the Connecticut river above Hartford. The stern-wheelers, or "kick-behinds" as they were better known, were common, as it was impracticable to run the side-wheelers though the canal at Windsor locks. The stern-wheelers were about 80 feet long, and 18 feet wide and carried two engines in the after part to furnish power for the wheel. The boats had a tonnage of from 35 to 50. Practically all of the boats were constructed in Suffield, many being turned out by Capt. Douglass' uncle, Barten Douglass, of that town.

Before Douglass & Co., there was the Abbe, Woodward Company, and their activities were confined chiefly to navigation between Hartford and Holyoke, the large percentage of the work being between Hartford and Thompsonville and intermediate points. Longer trips, down the river and out onto the sound were not infrequently made, however. Says Capt. Douglass:

"I never heard that any of the first steamboats carried freight. They had all they could do to carry wood enough to make steam to tow the flatboats. When we think that the boilers on those boats had tubes only 18 inches to two feet long and were set upon bricks, with a flue running the whole length, about 15 to 18 feet long, supplying steam for two cylinders 9 to 11 inches in diameter and about a 30-inch stroke, with the rings set by hand, we wonder how they could get steam enough to supply the cylinders and wood enough to make the steam; especially to get power enough to roll themselves over Enfield rapids.

"The flatboats in those days were mostly not above 20 tons capacity and that was large enough when it took a man to a ton to pole over the various rapids when there was no favoring wind. The cost of freight to Wells river was $50 a ton. After the canal at Enfield rapids was built they began to increase the size of the boats.

Many Taverns.

"The boats had no cabins, therefore there were numerous taverns and hotels along the river. We can see today a good many houses that were formerly hotels lining the river on both banks. All the freight to the north had either to go up on the boats or be carted across the country, and the boats were cheaper, therefore there were hundreds of boats, and a great many men employed. At the foot of Enfield rapids a large gang of men was constantly employed to help boats over. Above the rapids there were five pilots who were constantly employed piloting boats and rafts down the rapids.

"My mother said that in her early days there was never a time in the day but you could see freight boats in sight above the rapids at Thompsonville within the length of a mile, and the rafts in sections were tied up to the banks for over two miles, waiting to be piloted over the rapids. It cost a dollar a ton to pole the boats up over the rapids and a dollar a boat to pilot them down, also a dollar a section of raft. My uncle was the last of the regular pilots.

"My father told me that when he was about 18 years of age he was fireman for John Mulligan (later president of the Connecticut River Railroad Company) who was engineer on one of the steamboats. He said it was hard work to keep wood enough in the furnace to keep up steam, the draft was so strong and the heat so fierce it would blister the flesh to get near enough to the furnace to throw in the wood."

The Old Dexter.

There are in Hartford and vicinity many persons who remember the old C. H. Dexter, which about 35 years ago was a familiar sight on the river. When asked by The Times reporter concerning this boat, Capt. Douglass said:

"It was built in '65 or '66, as a freight boat, also to tow flatboats. My uncle, Barton M. Douglass, built her in Suffield for Douglass & Co., as he did a number of the same kind before that. She was 82 feet long, 18-foot beam and drew 30 inches of water aft and none forward when light. The engines and boiler were aft, so she stood on one end; she was open forward, with a mast to handle heavy freight. This mast, with the smokestack, was made to tip over when going under the bridge and she steered with a tiller. At the time of the Philadelphia exposition she was chartered to carry passengers on the Schuylkill river to the exposition grounds and was then decked over. This trimmed her so she only drew 22 inches. In 1878 the Hartford & New York Transportation Company bought her and several years later her shaft broke and she retired from active life. She lies buried in the dump, at the shipyard in Hartford.

The P. B. Goodsell.

"I was master of her with the exception of two years during her life. Before she was built the P. B. Goodsell was owned by the company. She was sold at the close of the Civil War, and went to Savannah. Several people went out in her and although an old boat, she stood the racket well and arrived safely, but only by good luck, for she had to go 60 miles on the Atlantic, before arriving there, and I was told she paid for herself on one trip between Savannah and Augusta, carrying cotton.

"It is wonderful what boats built as they were could stand. Put together with iron spikes, they were built of Connecticut white oak, would wring and twist and yet come out all right. I have had quite an experience with that class of boats, and it is wonderful what they would go through and yet come out all O. K. The Goodsell was taken off after the freight prices got so low it did not pay to run so small a boat, and was sold for twice what she cost here, and went up on the Attamahan river, and there, after making several trips, got snagged and sunk and I suppose her bones are there today.

The Connecticut.

"My uncle built the Connecticut, which was sold South, also the Reliance and the Enterprise. I believe the Three Brothers were sold in Wilmington, N. C., through the Neff Bros. who before the war were large merchants in Wilmington. They came from Rocky Hill.

"I remember when I was a small boy father coming home from selling one of these boats with $6,000 in gold, which he lugged in a bag from Wilmington. His pockets were all torn out. As we all know, gold was the only money people were certain of in those days. I remember his taking the tablecloth off the dining room table and turning the gold from the bag and counting it.

The Three Brothers.

"Another boat that was built about the year 1855 by the Burbank Bros. was called the Three Brothers. It ran with a flatboat, called the Julia, picking up freight anywhere and towing it below Hartford. I think in '63 they sold her to a firm of government contractors, whose names I do not remember, and she was around Aquia creek, and drawing so little water that she could go up the small creeks and inlets, and carrying anything to the soldiers. Charles Rose, an old riverman, now dead, was pilot. He told me that it was customary for the small boat to get out of the way for the large ones, or get run down; but none of them could get near the Three Brothers on account of her drawing so little water. Mr. Griswold, the engineer, told me that after one of the battles they had a whole load of guns, swords, etc., picked up on a battlefield.

The Reliance.

"One of the boats, I think the Reliance, in going South, broke her paddles, somewhere on the Southern coast, and the sea tossed her high and dry on the beach. So they pulled out the fire and blew the water out of her boiler, thinking that was the end of the matter, but afterwards found she was all right. They bolted slabs from a sawmill on for paddles and worked a week or more bringing water from a well two miles away in buckets, filled her boiler, and finally on a high tide launched her and she ran during the war.

A Nervy Skipper.

"The Connecticut went South in command of a young man, I think, from South Hadley, Mass., and he was one of those who do not care what happens. This boat was the first steamer to ascend the Cape Fear river. Before that scows were poled and sailed by negroes, and the planters had swing bridges at intervals along the banks. The young skipper thought he would be smart and on the first trip blew the whistles and scared the colored population. On the return trip down the planters shot at the pilot house. On the second trip the young skipper carried a rifle, and when the planters shot he would return the fire. After the third trip the owners took him off the boat, as no one would send freight or ride on the boat, and he was warned to leave the State. He did not go, and became a bar pilot at Wilmington, and remained through the war, although every effort was made to imprison and shoot him. He was a strong Union man and not afraid to express his opinion. He afterwards piloted the Federal fleet into Wilmington and after the war married the daughter of one of the richest men in the South."

SAILED FROM 'FRISCO.

Eighty-five American Teachers for the Philippines—The Annual Exodus.

San Francisco, May 3.—There sailed from this port for Manila yesterday on the steamer Mongolia 85 American men and women teachers. This number was selected from a large eligible list certified by the United States Civil Service Commission as having the necessary education and experience and having passed the required examination for the Philippine teaching service.

They came from nearly every State in the Union, representing some of the best universities, colleges and normal schools in this country. Most of them are college graduates, some have done graduate work in the universities and others have pursued technical courses preparing them to take charge of agricultural work, manual training and trade school work and domestic science.

A fact not generally known is that the average term of service of American teachers in the Philippines is nearly six year, almost a year longer than the average service of teachers in this country.

Those sailing from here yesterday go to the Philippines under a two-year contract. This provision is made to enable the government to ascertain whether or not the teacher will succeed in the new field and also to give the teacher a chance to find out whether or not there is a sufficient future to the service to warrant him in remaining. That there are only 85 vacancies this year out of nearly 700 positions for American teachers in the service, indicates, as several of the teachers who sailed yesterday say, that those already on the ground have the greatest faith in the future of the educational work in the islands.

These new teachers say that their salary, as well as all the expenses of the trip, is paid from Philippine revenues, that the Federal government pays no part of the cost of education in the Philippines, notwithstanding the fact that nearly three and a half million dollars are spent each year on the schools of the islands.

When these teachers sailing on the Mongolia yesterday get ready to return to the United States, either on leave of absence or by resignation at the end of two or three years of service, the Philippine government will pay them, in addition to salary up to the last day of service, an amount of money sufficient to pay their transportation home, either via Europe or the Pacific, and they all say they expect to take advantage of the opportunity to come home through Europe.

The trip to the Philippines from here will take about a month as the Mongolia is one of the best passenger steamers on the Pacific and stops en route at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong, remaining from one to three days in each port, thus enabling the passengers to see something of the Orient before reaching Manila.

The departure of a large passenger steamer from this port for Manila is always an event to those interested in our efforts in the Philippines, but when she takes with her such a large body of young and enthusiastic educators as did the Mongolia yesterday, it means much in our programme of giving to the Orient the very best we have in the way of opportunity.

SAINT JOHN'S DAY

It Will be Observed at Oxford, N. C., on June 24th.

Since June 24th, 1885, when the first celebration of St. John's Day was held on the grounds now occupied by the Oxford Orphanage, it has been the custom for the Masonic fraternity to hold a celebration on or about that date. In recent years this event has become an occasion of State-wide interest, and large crowds of distinguished citizens from various sections of this State are accustomed to gather on these historic grounds, there to enjoy a "feast of reason and flow of soul."

Agreeable to this ancient custom, Grand Master F. M. Winchester, has set the date for this event this year on Tuesday, June 24th. The Grand Lodge of Masons will be called in special communication, and orators of the day will soon be announced by this head of the Masonic fraternity. The railroads will give reduced rates and there is every reason to believe that this celebration will be attended by large crowds, as special preparations are being made to accommodate them.

More than one brilliant analysis of Mr. Morgan's financial capabilities has been built up on a solid basis of coffee and sinkers.—Washington Post.

Baseball as a substitute for bull fighting would regenerate Mexico.—Baltimore American.

SHE PAYS THE PENALTY.

There is hardly an American woman who fails to pay the penalty of her sex at some time or other. Pain lays its merciless hand upon her—it may be that dreadful backache, those bearing down pains, side-ache, nervousness, irregularities or the tortures of a displacement—it is the penalty of sex. To all such women in this condition Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound comes as a boon and a blessing. A simple remedy made from roots and herbs which has brought glorious health to more suffering women than any other remedy.

(Advertisement.)

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Its Development From its Earliest History—Administration of Late Dr. Thos. F. Wood—Some Interesting Steps.

(By Mabel Parker Massey in State Bulletin.)

The great epidemics of the 70's brought forcibly to the attention of the people the necessity for organized public health work. Though the first State Board of Health was based upon the suggestion of a woman in Massachusetts, during a typhoid epidemic in that State, the American Public Health Association, organized in 1872, was the chief influence towards organized State Boards of Health.

The secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health says, in the first biennial report: "Had there been no Medical Journal in North Carolina there would have been no State Board of Health now in existence," (1881). Investigation reveals the fact that the Medical Journal was edited by Dr. Wood, and that he was, probably, the sole proprietor, hence a true statement would read, "Had there been no Dr. Wood in North Carolina there would have been no State Board of Health organized at that time," for the law establishing the State Board of Health was procured by him through his untiring efforts towards that end.

The law establishing the North Carolina State Board of Health which was passed on February 12, 1877, made North Carolina the 12th State to express its appreciation of organized health work by legislation. This law made the State Medical Society, which was organized in 1849, the State Board of Health. The work was placed by the Society in the hands of a committee, of which Dr. Thomas Fanning Wood was elected secretary and treasurer. The sum of $100 annually was placed at the disposal of the Medical Society, to defray the expenses of the work.

The wedding of the Medical Society and the State Board of Health proved unsatisfactory and a new law, passed in 1879, severed the tie. Under this law the Board of Health was placed on a permanent basis. The balance of power was left with the Medical Society, however, as that organization was empowered to elect six members of the Board and the Governor (at that time Governor Jarvis) to appoint three. The appropriation was raised to $200 annually. A study of the financial re-

(Continued on Page 10.)

"A Merry Christmas"

Is Largely Dependent Upon the State of Mind. Relieve Yourself of the Worry and Harrassment of Financial Worry By Joining Our

CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUB

The Savings Department of this bank has purchased the exclusive privilege of operating the famous Wrightson System for Savings, and by becoming a member of this club, you can save a large sum for Christmas without creating a drain on your pocketbook. It applies alike to MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Deposit five cents the first week, ten cents the second week, and increase five cents each week—by CHRISTMAS you will have $23.25. Weekly payments of $2, $1, 50 cents and 25 cents may be made, aggregating respectively on Dec. 15th, $60.00, $30.00, $15.00 and $7.50, plus interest.

Club Opens May 19, 1913 But you may join now and commence to save at once. NO FINES! NO FEES! The only condition is that you do not withdraw until December 15th. We help you to save—and by this system YOU CAN'T HELP SAVING. Come by at once; let us explain the details. NO PASS BOOKS REQUIRED. WE USE THE CARD SYSTEM. Merely punch the amount of your deposit—simple, easy—the sure road to SUCCESS!

Remember, the Club Is Open to You Now!

American National Bank

(Savings Department)

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

(Continued from Page Nine.)

port covering the first four years of the work shows how entirely inadequate the appropriation was and also emphasizes Dr. Wood's devotion to the work. More than half the expense, incident to the execution of the duties of his office, was met by the secretary out of his own not overabundant private means. Dr. Wood was elected secretary of the newly appointed board on May 21, 1879, and served in that capacity until his death on August 22, 1892.

That Dr. Wood's vision for North Carolina has materialized can be readily seen, for in the first Biennial Report almost every phase of the work, as it is now being carried on, was touched upon and largely mapped out.

Under the law of 1879 the first county boards of health were organized. This law made all registered physicians eligible to membership, and also made the chairman of the County Commissioners, mayor of the county town, and the county surveyor ex officio members of the board. This board was empowered to choose one of its members to act as county superintendent of health. The compensation received by this official was "such amount as was spent in the year 1878 for medical attendance on the jail, poorhouse and workhouse, and the amount paid for medico-legal examinations at coroner's inquests." As in some counties this amounted to nothing at all, and in many a very small sum, the county superintendent of health "undertook their duties impelled alone by their pride and the interest they had in their work." These duties were to advise the people and officials with respect to the health of their counties," to serve as physician to the poorhouse, county home, and jail, and to keep a register of the vital statistics and report monthly thereon to the office of the State Board of Health. It was thought that the county superintendents of health would be able to procure accurate morbidity and mortality reports in their counties, but the machinery proved entirely inadequate. Dr. Wood, undaunted by the failure of his first attempt to collect reliable vital statistics, drafted a bill requiring the "Registration of Vital Statistics at the Annual Tax Listing". This bill was enacted into law on February 11, 1881. The tangible results, to use Dr. Wood's own words, were "346 pounds of freight" which proved to be of little value.

Under the law of 1879 chemical analyses of drinking waters were made free of charge by the chemist of the board, Dr. A. R. Ledoux, of the North Carolina Experiment Station. Fifty-six examinations of water were made the first year. Of these 27 samples were sent from Wilmington, and out of the 27 samples but four proved good; when these facts were published the public mind of that town became agitated on the question of installing one of the first, if not the first, public water supplies in the State.

In 1878 a card was issued entitled "Timely Aid for the Drowned and Suffocated," but the first health pamphlet issued by the board appeared in June, 1879, under the title, "Disinfection, Drainage, Drinking Water and Disinfectants," and was written by Prof. William Cain, a member of the board. This pamphlet awakened so much interest in the subject that later a more elaborate treatise was issued on the same line, entitled "Sanitary Engineering." The same year pamphlets were issued on "Methods of Performing Postmorten Examinations," by Dr. Thomas F. Wood, and "Limitation and Prevention of Diphtheria," by Dr. R. L. Payne. (In this paper we note stress is laid upon the "carelessness of ditching in August and September".) In the pamphlet, "Sanitary Engineering" working plans for a sanitary privy are given, which embraces practically every idea advanced today, of the same structure, with the exception of the necessity for fly-proofing the building.

An Act relating to the Board of Health, passed March 9, 1885, authorized the board to compensate the secretary and treasurer for his services, which had hitherto been rendered gratis. An increase in the annual appropriation from $200 to $2,000 a year, made this possible. In addition to the regular fund for the expenses of the board, $250 was appropriated annually for printing. This sum enabled The Bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health to make its first appearance in April of 1886, of which issue there were 650 copies printed. The idea of The Bulletin was to "give each month the nature of the diseases prevailing during the preceding month in those counties reporting to the State Board of Health; the condition of the jails and poorhouses in those counties; the meteorological reports from the ten stations in the State, and such other information and advice for the advancement of the public health as may come to the attention of the board." The subscription price of The Bulletin was placed at 50 cents, in order that the publication might be entered at the postoffice as second class matter, and in that way a considerable amount saved on postage. The financial reports show no receipts from this source, hence the conclusion is that as a paid publication The Bulletin was not a success.

Under the law of 1885 the County Boards of Health were more efficiently organized. The inspection of public buildings, made for the first time under this law "brought to the eyes of the community a disgraceful state of affairs."

In 1886 a step forward in the work of preventing the spread of epidemics was taken when at the meeting of the International Conference of State Boards of Health it was agreed that each State would notify the others when a contagious or infectious disease occurred within their borders.

The chief addition to the pamphlet issued by the board in 1886 was the publication of "The Care of the Eyes and Ears", written by Dr. R. H. Lewis. This pamphlet attracted considerable attention and was reviewed by out-of-State health publications, and a special act of the Legislature later authorized the secretary of the board to issue a second edition of 10,000 copies.

The Biennial Report of the secretary for 1888-1889 showed an increase in the number of County Boards of Health, and also that a number of towns had, during that period, begun the voluntary reporting of mortality returns. Regarding these reports Dr. Wood says: "Accuracy can not be expected, * * * as the work is voluntary. * * * The board considers this pioneer work, from which they hope to educate the people up to the necessity of accurate vital statistics." In this report Dr. Wood advances the idea, which was later put into effect, of first collecting vital statistics from the towns of 500 or more inhabitants. It was during this biennial period that the necessity for teaching hygiene in the public schools was first stressed.

During 1888 an epidemic of yellow fever in Florida showed the wisdom of having an organized State Board of Health ready to cope with the situation, for at that time many refugees found shelter in the mountains of the western part of our State.

In addition to his many other interests, Dr. Wood used his influence to procure legislation prohibiting the adulteration of foods and drugs. It was due to his efforts in that direction that Col. Wharton J. Green introduced, on January 18, 1886, in the Congress of the United States, a bill entitled "To Check Frauds in the Make-up of Articles of Diet, Drink and Medicine." Though this bill was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee it was the entering wedge towards legislation which is now conceded to be of vast importance.

In spite of the apathy on the part of both medical profession and the laity of the State, Dr. Wood continued to urge the necessity of better public health work, and, though no new line of work was taken up by him after 1889, the plans already set forth were steadily carried forward under his wise leadership. The following excerpt is taken from a review of Dr. Wood's work, published at the time of his death, which occurred August 22, 1892: "Indeed it may be said that he gave his life for this cause, for it was in making a tour of inspection of the convict camps of the western part of the State, while climbing a steep mountain side with a heavy valise—and accident on the railroad rendering it necessary—that he felt the first intimation of the disease (aneurism of the aorta) which caused his death. * * When for the treatment of his fatal malady it became necessary for him to keep his bed for 20 months, during those anxious days his interest did not flag, but his eye was ever on the watch for rocks and breakers, while his hands still held the wheel that directed the ship in its progress."

TUBERCULOSIS FIGHTERS.

Progress of Campaign to be Reviewed at National Meeting.

How the methods that have been used in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States for the last ten years have accomplished the reduction of the death rate from consumption and the consequent saving of thousands of lives, will be shown in the papers to be presented at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which will be held in Washington next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The entire discussion will be in the nature of an inventory of the present fighting equipment and of suggestions as to the improvement of the weapons in use.

In his presidential address, Homer Folks, of New York, will show the present trend of the anti-tuberculosis campaign and how the educational and other methods that have been used have resulted in effectively reducing the death rate in various parts of the United States. Dr. Livingston Farrand in his report as executive secretary of the association, will review the present fighting forces in the movement. Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, of Newark, will discuss the reduction in the tuberculosis death rate from 1871 to 1912, showing how the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the last decade of this period has produced a much more rapid decline in tuberculosis mortality than prior to 1900. Dr. John H. Huddleston, of New York, will discuss the economic problem of the sanatorium graduate. Other papers bearing on this problem will be presented in the discussions of the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries which will review in detail the present methods being used in the larger cities of the country.

The idea of co-operation between the anti-tuberculosis and other movements for the prevention of disease will be discussed from various viewpoints by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York; Dr. David L. Edsall, Boston, and Dr. W. A. Evans, Chicago. The tuberculosis problem from the sociological and medical points of view will also be discussed by such experts as Prof. John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin; Dr. William Charles White, Pittsburg, and Dr. H. R. M. Landis, Philadelphia.

The treatment of tuberculosis from various angles will be discussed in the clinical section under the direction of Dr. R. M. Landis, chairman, and Dr. Frank A. Craig, secretary, of Philadelphia. The Pathological Section will be under the direction of Dr. Oskar Klotz, chairman, and Dr. W. L. Holman, secretary, Pittsburg. The officers of the National Association besides President Folks include Dr. Robert H. Babcock, of Chicago, and Dr. Edward R. Baldwin, of Saranac Lake, vice presidents; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, of Baltimore, secretary; and William H. Baldwin, of Washington, treasurer. Theodore Roosevelt and Sir William Osler are honorary vice presidents of the Association.

MEXICAN POLITICS.

Date Fixed for Election of President and Other Officials.

Washington, May 2.—Election for President of Mexico will be conducted October 26th, by the Huerta government, according to advices to the Mexican embassy here today. The report said the date was agreed upon at a conference between Provisional President Huerta, Gen. Felix Diaz, the cabinet, and representatives of all parties in both houses of congress.

Gen. Diaz is expected to be the leading candidate for the presidency. Many people believe, however, that Gen. Huerta also will enter the race, and it is suggested that Francisco DeLaBarra, minister for foreign affairs in the provisional government, also may be a candidate.

Probably no adherent of the Liberal party, of which the late President Madero was leader, will enter the race, unless in the meantime peace has been restored. In the event of peace, it is regarded here as almost certain that Dr. Emilio Gomez, who claimed to have been elected at the general convention a. San Luis Potosi a year ago, will become a candidate.

Reports from Mexico City also suggest Governor Carranza, leader of the present rebellion in Northern Mexico, as a presidential possibility, although he has disclaimed presidential ambitions."

How charitably we contemplate dead pests and politicians who have been translated, according to Tom Reed, into statesmen!—Little Arthur Echo.

The mean annual rainfall of the entire globe is 36 inches.

WORTH KNOWING.

Gaylord-Platt-Haar Co.

Have 60 Ladies' Tailored White Waists, of $1.50 and $1.25 value, which, on account of being slightly soiled, they will sell this week for 69c

Middy Blouse and Norfolk Blouse from 59c to $1.98
These garments are worth from 75c to $3.00.
White and colored wash skirts in Linen, Rep, and Bedford cords, regular prices $1.50 to $5.00, will sell this week from 89c to $3.50
Balkan Blouse of best style and quality, made of French Flannel, with white collars, cuffs and belt
A garment of class and beauty $9.00
Special bargain in a long Lawn Kimona at..... 25c
Short Kimona made of figured Challie and Satin bound, this week 49c
Good Lawn Kimona..... 10c
White, pink and blue Crepe Nightrobes 85c
All kinds of Summer Underwear for man, woman and child.
The only place in the city you can buy these three famous brands of Muslin and Knit Underwear The "Munsing," "LaGrecque", and "Royal" (the best best in the world for the price).
In ladies' and children's ready-to-wear garments we have anything you want in tailored suits, skirts, waists, house dresses, street dresses, rompers, play suits, blouses, etc., at prices you are willing to pay.

New Things That Have Just Come.

Bulgarian and Dresden Ribbons of the best quality in light and dark shades, 30c to 75c
Fancy Ostrich Plumes, 75c to $2.50
New Leghorns and new Black Hats.
Ratine Hats in all shades, styles and shapes, 75c to $2.25
All the new effects in Bulgarian Flowers and Fruits.
Largest stock and greatest variety of different makes of Corsets to be found in the State. Among which are the famous LaRine, Formette Corset, with bust form attached, and the celebrated "La Grecque" with its 30 different styles, which together with its character of make and high grade material make it the most practical and serviceable corset on the market.
24-inch Crepe de Chine..... 65c
32-inch Crepe Cloth in blue, pink, helio, white and special, at 15c
10-yard pieces of Long Cloth 85c
32-inch Gingham of 12 1-2c value 10c
Short lengths in 12 1-2c Percales 10c
Extra good Sheets, 72x90 inches 43c
Pillow Cases, 36x45 inches 10c
36-inch White Batiste of 65c value 50c
Sunshades to match your costume.
Bulgarian Neckwear, 25c and 50c
All kinds of Wearing Apparel for boys.
Out Footwear Department will save you 25 per cent.
Men's $1.00 Dress Shirts, open front 69c
Only defect is cuff is 1-2 inch shorter than regulation size.

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EASY TO BUY; EASY TO PAY

It means Economy

—Pay for your clothing while you are wearing it—not before you get it.

—Our way means economy and satisfaction. We trust you, but we don't ask you to pay a single penny extra for credit.

—Come in and see the new assortments of men's and women's summer clothing. You can find just what you want, and we'll make the paying part easy and convenient for you.

Complete Summer Clothing Outfits for Men and Women $12 to $30

FARLEY & CO.

116 Market Street

Fine Remedy For A Backward Child

Continue it for Only a Brief Period and the Good Results Will Surprise You.

HARRY BRUNTY.

A low state of the general health is now the accepted cause of backwardness in children. So in the case of a backward child it is best to look towards building up its health. It will usually be found that the main trouble is in the food, in lack of assimilation and digestion. Hence care should be taken in the kind of food given to the child. This, with plenty of air and exercise, should bring about a change for the better.

Watch the conditions of the bowels, to note whether the waste is being passed off or not, or whether it is being passed too freely. If either condition prevails give a small dose of that gentlest of all laxative-tonics, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Thousands of mothers will testify to the wonders it has wrought in the lives of their own children, and for that reason legions of families like those of Mrs. J. E. Brunty, 1903 9th Ave., Nashville, Tenn. are never without it in the house. Mrs. Brunty writes: "Harry had always been constipated until I gave him Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. I am certainly going to keep this medicine in the house in future for I know it to be good." It is pleasant to the taste and so perfectly safe that it is given to infants, and yet is equally effective for grown people. All druggists sell it and the price is only fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, the latter for families who need it regularly.

Syrup Pepsin has no equal as a cure for constipation, indigestion, biliousness, headaches, sour stomach, gas on the stomach, liver trouble and kindred complaints. It has so many advantages that those who once use it forever after discard cathartics, salts, pills and other coarse remedies, for they are seldom advisable and should never be given to children.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 417 Washington St. Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

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The Adaptable Fence *For Poultry and Garden Use*

Among the 145 styles and sizes of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence shown in our new catalogue, the fence user can now obtain fencing *perfectly suited* to his *particular* requirements. "Pittsburgh Perfect" is the most adaptable, portable, durable and resultful of all wire fences, and gives absolute satisfaction because, coupled with our ripened manufacturing experience, it is the culmination of close and exhaustive study and investigation of farmers' needs along lines of up-to-date poultry and agricultural methods and equipment.

Open Hearth Wire like old time iron wire is used exclusively in "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence and is heavily galvanized with pure zinc. All line and stay wires are

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at every contact point, which makes it unequaled for toughness, strength and economy in weight and price.

Every Rod Guaranteed Perfect.

THE NEW CATALOGUE contains valuable information about wire fencing, and illustrates styles and sizes adapted to every FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN and POULTRY purpose.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

FOR BONDS FOR ROADS and BRIDGES

The Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at its 1913 session, entitled "An Act to empower the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County to issue bonds for road improvement and to construct bridges," and by virtue of the power therein given, do hereby call and give notice of an election to be held by the qualified voters of New Hanover County on Tuesday, May 27th, 1913, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, to determine whether New Hanover County, North Carolina, shall issue $100,000.00 of its bonds, with interest coupons attached, to continue and complete the repairing, construction and improving the public roads and bridges in said County.

At this election the ballots tendered and cast by the qualified electors shall have written or printed upon them "For continuing and completing the construction and improvement of the public roads and bridges of the County," or "Against continuing and completing the construction and improvement of the public roads and bridges of the County."

All qualified electors who favor the issue of said bonds shall vote for "For continuing and completing the construction and improvement of the public roads and bridges of the County," and all qualified electors who are opposed to the issue of said bonds shall vote "Against continuing and completing the construction and improvement of the public roads and bridges of the County."

For the purpose of this election, as authorized by the said Act, the said Board of Commissioners have ordered, and do hereby order, a new registration for said election, and the following are designated as the polling places in the several townships, precincts and wards, and the persons hereinafter named have been appointed as the Registrars and Judges of Election in the said several townships, precincts and wards.

Cape Fear Township—Polling place, Ritter's blacksmith shop, Castle Hayne road; Registrar, W. H. Shearin; Judges of Election, W. S. Cooper and C. E. Kerr.

Harnett Township—Delgado, Barber shop, Delgado Mills; Registrar, F. C. Branch; Judges of Election, W. G. James and H. C. Blake.

Harnett Township — Seven-Mile Post; Polling place, Township house; Registrar, George T. Shepard; Judges of Election, Gerrit Walker and C. H. Alexander.

Harnett Township — Sea Gate; Polling place, Rogers' store, Sea Gate station; Registrar, Rev. A. C. Chafin; Judges of Election, G. W. Westbrook and Z. A. Sneeden.

Masonboro Township—Polling place, Piner's store, Whiskey Creek; Registrar, J. A. Farrow; Judges of Election, C. W. Bishop and J. A. Hines.

Federal Point Township—Polling place, T. J. Burnett's farm; Registrar, T. J. Burnett; Judges of Election, John A. Biddle and H. B. Williams.

Wilmington Township—First ward, Precinct No. 1—Polling place, Barding store, No. 818 No. 4th st.; Registrar, W. H. Bardin; Judges of Election, W. H. Cox and W. McD. Evans.

Wilmington Township—First ward, Precinct No. 2—Polling place, Engine house, 4th and Campbell sts.; Registrar, George W. Branch; Judges of Election, W. H. Howe and William Sheehan, Sr.

Wilmington Township — Second ward—polling place, Court house; Registrar, W. W. Hodges; Judges of Election, T. E. Sprunt and W. J. Meredith.

Wilmington Township — Third ward — Polling place, Gibelm Lodge, 8th and Princess; Registrar, A. G. Hankins; Judges of Election, Brooke French and John Hall.

Wilmington Township — Fourth ward — Polling place, Oldham's old store, Dock, between Front and Second streets; Registrar, W. P. Oldham; Judges of Election, W. P. Emerson and J. M. Stevenson.

Wilmington Township—Fifth ward, Precinct No. 1—Polling place, Market house, 5th and Castle sts.; Registrar, D. S. Reville; Judges of Election, J. J. Lougin and H. K. Nash.

Wilmington Township—Fifth ward, Precinct No. 2—Polling place, Engine house, 6th and Castle sts.; Registrar, G. W. Irving; Judges of Election, W. M. Creasy and D. J. Fergus.

The Registration books of each Township, precinct and ward will be kept open for registration of electors for twenty days preceding the day for closing the registration books, as hereinafter provided, Sundays excepted, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and sunset on each day, beginning April 24th, 1913; and said books shall be closed for registration at sunset on the second Saturday before the election, to-wit, May 17th, 1913; and on Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1913, and on the 3rd day of May, 1913, and on the 10th day of May, 1913, and on the 17th day of May, 1913, the Saturdays thereafter, the registrars shall attend with their registration books at the polling places of their respective townships, precincts and wards for the registration of electors.

The registrars will attend the polling places of their respective townships, precincts and wards with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election, to-wit, May 24th, 1913, from the hour of nine o'clock A. M. till the hour of three o'clock P. M., when and where the said books will be open for the inspection of the electors of said townships, precincts and wards, and any of the said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books.

This, the 19th day of April, 1913, by order of the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County.

M. S. WILLARD, Chairman.
Attest: JOHN HAAR Clerk.
ap20 till my27

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will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons giving or receiving money, or other things of value in violation of the laws governing elections in this city.

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Wilmington, N. C.

THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC

Greatest Athletic Carnival in United States at Grant Park, Chicago, Latter Part of June—Champions From World.

Beginning June 28th and continuing until July 6th, the greatest athletic carnival in the history of the United States will be held in Grant Park, Chicago, under the auspices of the American Olympic Games Association.

Not only will the champions in every kind of athletic event be present from this country, but even from as far away as Sweden will come men who contested in the World's Olympic games at Stockholm.

Negotiations are under way with famous amateur athletes from England, France, Italy and other foreign countries. Three world-famous Finnish athletes, including Kohlemainen, the sensational runner, are already in this country and have signified their intention to be present.

Though the primary object of the meet will be to conduct a wonderful athletic carnival, the ultimate object will be much farther reaching in its influence and already has the hearty and active support of every educator who is familiar with the subject.

This ultimate object is to establish clean, wholesome athletics as a distinct part of public school courses. Whatever may be the proceeds of the meet will be devoted to a fund for the erection of a permanent stadium in Grant Park which shall perpetually be a great municipal playground and athletic field.

The greatest educator in the United States, President Woodrow Wilson, has been invited to attend and formally open the meet. Considering his well known advocacy of athletics as an imperative adjunct to modern education, and his friendly attitude toward sports in general, it is confidently expected that he will accept the invitation, together with several members of his cabinet.

Every Chicago Congressman, there are ten of them, and the two United States Senators from Illinois, are enlisted in an effort to bring to Chicago for this meet the annual encampment of the West Point cadets. Though the War Department has not yet determined this question, there appears little doubt that the request will be granted.

The Chicago Association of Commerce, the Board of Education, and virtually every civic body in Chicago, is actively co-operating with the managers of the meet. On every side the hope is expressed that this Olympic meet will be the means of instituting athletics in public schools all over the country, for the moral as well as physical well being of the pupils.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the famous woman superintendent of Chicago's schools, has guaranteed the presence of 30,000 of Chicago's public school pupils in one event alone, to be held the day before the meet formally opens. This will be a marching contest for which prizes aggregating $250 have been offered.

Every high school and elementary school principal in Chicago is preparing for a series of inter-scholastic events of every form, also to be held as preliminaries. Embryo stars are practicing in gymnasiums, on the highways and on the prairie.

"Healthy bodies are conducive to healthy minds," says Mrs. Young. "I believe that a course in athletics in public schools will not only have a very distinct effect on the physical condition of the pupils' but will materially raise the moral tone of our school children.

"Clean, wholesome athletics afford a healthful outlet for the exuberant spirits of youth, in both boys and girls and the pride of excellent physical condition will, I believe, be a very strong deterrent from much of the dissipation and vice which so sorely afflicts our young men and women today.

"I hope that the Chicago Olympic meet will pave the way for a country-wide movement for public school athletics, for I firmly believe that such a movement will result in remarkable moral improvement. Healthy, hearty, normal boys and girls become men and women of the same type. The use of wholesome athletics in co-relation with mental attainments will, I believe, increase school attendance and ultimately result in very material benefit to the country."

Every nationality represented in the cosmopolitan population of Chicago is interested in the meet and teams are training for contests and exhibitions alike.

One very unusual feature of the meet, and yet one that will be of intense interest, will be the singing of the German and Swedish singing societies of Chicago on the two Sundays embraced in the tenure of the meet.

Henry Huttmann, vice president of the Board of Education and a prominent member of the Schwaben Verein, is leading the movement among the German singing societies, and Charles S. Peterson, a member of the Board of Education and president of the Swedish Society of Chicago, is the prime mover among the Swedes.

Mr. Peterson displayed his interest in the meet very early. He called a meeting of the society and a resolution was promptly adopted whereby the Swedes of Chicago will pay the expenses to and from New York of every Swedish point winner in the Stockholm Olympic meet.

From New York to Chicago and return, and during their stay in this city, the Swedish athletes will be the guests of the American Olympic Games Association.

The same general plan is being carried out among other nationalities, as a result of which the Chicago meet will be of quite as international character and flavor as that held last year in Stockholm.

VELVET BEANS

Most Valuable But Neglected Legume Soil Renovation

Messrs. Editors: As the time approaches for the planting of Summer legumes we beg space in your columns to call the attention of cotton belt farmers to a most valuable but neglected legume soil renovation. I refer to Velvet Beans. This is really a tropical plant and for that reason does not mature seed very far north of Northern Florida, but the vines grow luxuirantly throughout the cotton belt, especially on sandy loam soils. Their great value is the amount of organic matter they produce. This is from two to three times as much as cowpeas and most other Summer legumes. Many of the vines grow from ten to 30 feet long, with many stems and large leaves. This mass of vegetation will often stand from two to three feet high on the land and is easily worth from $5 to $20 per acre as a soil enricher.

We do not advise planting velvet beans on rich land. They should be put on the very poorest land on the farm, especially on land too poor to grow the ordinary crops on profitably. Neither would we advise heavy application of manure or commercial fertilizers. From 200 to 300 pounds of the latter per acre, or a light application of the former is sufficient. A good fertilizer for sandy loam soils may be made by mixing together 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, 500 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of kainit. The latter may be reduced one-half or more on stiff clay soils or such as contain much potash already. The vines are not suitable for mowing and perhaps that is in their favor since they are generally planted on very poor land which needs this mass of vegetable matter. However, the leaves, small portions of the stems and the beans make splendid grazing for hogs and cattle in December and January, a time when grazing is usually scarce on Southern farms. One precaution is necessary here: Cattle should not be allowed to gorge themselves the first time they are turned on the beans. The bean seed furnish much protein and are especially good for growing hogs. Another advantage they have is that the roots, vines and stems act as a soil holder and cover crop during the Winter. This helps out the cotton farmer who is not usually able to plant much cover crop on account of having to gather his cotton in the Fall.

As to planting, velvet beans may be handled in about the same way as cowpeas or soy beans. They may be planted between the hills of corn but should not be closer than 2 feet apart in the drills. If the corn rows are made 6 to 7 feet apart a row of beans may be planted between the rows of corn and in this case should be about three feet apart. Three to four beans should be planted in each hill. This will require about one and a half pecks, or 20 pounds of seed per acre, which amount may be procured at present prices for about one dollar. This is much cheaper seeding per acre than cowpeas. If broadcasted it will require one bushel per acre, but we do not advise this method of planting, because we prefer to plant them in rows and cultivate them.

Cotton belt farmers who are not acquainted with this wonderful soil renovator should at once order sufficient seed to plant one or more acres of their very poorest land and thus become acquainted with it. Usually it is best to buy directly from Florida, but seed dealers in several Southern States have them for sale. The beans should be planted during the first half of May ordinarily, but in different sections of the South they should be planted about the time the first cotton is planted, or as soon as danger of killing frost is over.

Very truly yours,
C. R. HUDSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

HOW OLD YOU LOOK

Worn, and All Tired Out—It is Not Necessary

You act as though you just wondered how you are going to get through the rest of the Winter and do your work.

You may be overworked or have had a bad cold which has left you without strength, ambition or much interest in life; in fact, you are all run-down.

Let us tell you that Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic is just the remedy you need to rebuild wasting tissues and replace weakness with strength.

A prominent Boston lawyer says: "My mother, who is 76 years of age, owes her good health to Vinol as since taking it she can walk farther and do more than she has for years. I consider it a wonderful blood-making and strength-creating tonic."

We have such faith in Vinol that if it does not quickly build you up, restore your strength and make you feel well again, we will return your money. Try Vinol on our guarantee.

Robt. R. Bellamy, druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

(Advertisement.)

IN NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senate Defeats State-wide Primary Bill—Governor Agitated

Albany, N. Y., April 30.—Despite the overwhelming defeat in the Senate today of his State-wide direct primary bill, Governor Sulzer will not oppose the plan of legislative leaders to end the regular session this week, provided a programme he outlined tonight is carried out. This calls for the passage of several bills still pending.

Chief among these measures are nine bills providing for the reform of stock exchange methods. The Governor is particularly interested in the measures providing for the incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange and prohibiting discrimination in the printing or engraving of bonds or stock certificates.

The vote on the primary bill was 42 against, 8 favoring it. A lengthy debate preceded the vote, during which several numbers of the Democratic majority picking up the gauntlet to drive from the party any who opposed the bill, bitterly arraigned the executive for the language he used in vetoing the Blauvelt primary law. Almost immediately after the decisive vote was announced the Blauvelt bill, slightly changed from the form, in which it was vetoed on the ground that it "was a fraud" and a "miserable makeshift" was re introduced and advanced to the order of final passage.

Although he has expressed his willingness to allow the Legislature to adjourn, Governor Sulzer makes no effort to conceal his purpose to call an extraordinary session to reconsider the bill. He has not indicated the date, however. The fact that he intends to tour the State in an effort to arouse sentiment for the measure is taken to indicate that the legislators may not be recalled until late in the Summer. One of the most severe critics of the Governor in the debate was Senator Wagner, the Democratic floor leader. He asserted that although the Governor was "fully cognizant" of the preparation of Democratic plans for election reform, he had volunteered no suggestions.

SESSION NEARS END.

International Kindergarten Union to Erect Statue to Great Educator.

Washington, May 1.—Final business sessions of the International Kindergarten Union will be held tomorrow, when the result of the election, held today, will be announced. The greater part of the day's session was devoted to plans for the erection of a statue to Frederick Froebel, to be one of a general groupp of memorials in Washington to great educators.

During the morning the delegates pledged more than $4,000 toward the statue, which is to cost $25,000. In the afternoon several speakers discussed Kindergarten work. There was no night session.

Chicago postoffice employes, 1,400 of them, have been vaccinated because of the discovery of a case of smallpox in their ranks.

Mr. Bryan is going to the land of grape juice, and a land of temperance as well, except in politics.—Springfield Republican.

The police arrested a man who had 101 pairs of trousers. No punishment could fit the crime.—New York Tribune.

Pupils in some of the primary schools of the Philippine Islands make their own desks and tables.

Within the last ten years gold has been mined in every Chilean province.

England annually imports 1,000,000,000 pounds of rags.

GOOD ROADS IN SOUTH

Government Will be Asked to Aid States

Birmingham, Ala., April 26.—Following instructions of the convention yesterday, the executive committee of the United States Good Roads Association today appointed a special committee to go to Washington next week to urge Federal aid for good roads before Congress. The committee consists of United States Senator J. H. Bankhead, Alabama, chairman; Dell M. Potter, Clifton, Ariz.; Tom L. Connor, St. Louis, and E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina.

The other day Mayor J. Wesley Lee received a box of handsome Irish linen handkerchiefs by parcel post from an unknown donor. The following note accompanied the gift: "Please accept this slight token of my gratitude for a favor you once did a stranger. I give you credit for making a man of me, for I have never erred since your good advice. Am married and happy, and this is the handiwork of my good wife. May God bless you for what you did for a stranger." —Maryland (Ky.) Ledger.

Key West, Fla., May 2.—George P. Harding, a survivor of the Titanic disaster, who helped to row one of the lifeboats to the Carpathia, attempted suicide by jumping from the boom of a schooner here today. His mind appears to have been affected by the terrors of that disaster. He was rescued and is in a hospital here now in a serious condition.

An Atlantic violinmaker has fashioned a violin of exquisite tone from the wood of an old bedstead which he found in an antique shop. The bedstead was 150 years old and has been the property of a famous Southern family. The artisan recognized the rare qualities of the wood and bought it.

Miss Sybilla Senatz, who fell ill of typhoid fever in Philadelphia when she was 21 years old, is still in the hospital to which she was taken at the time, though now 80 years old. She has been unable to move for 59 years.

Five hundred marriage licenses were issued in one day in Phalidalphia recently. On the same day 60 divorces were granted.

Is Your Hair Gray?

This Simple Recipe Will Darken It so It Cannot be Detected.

A very satisfactory preparation which darkens gray hair and acts as a corrective agent for dandruff and other diseases of the scalp can be made at small expense and in your own home by dissolving a small box of Barbo Compound in 7 ounces of water and then adding an ounce of bay rum and a quarter ounce of glycerine. Any drug store can furnish these ingredients. This is to be applied once a week until the hair is sufficiently darkened, then every two weeks to keep the hair soft and glossy and the scalp in a healty condition. It may be used with equal success in darkening the beard. This is a preparation that gives splendid results, both as a hair darkener and a remedy for all scalp disorders, and is well worthy of a trial. If your druggist is out of Barbo Compound, ask him to get it for you from his supply house, as a substitute for it is not possible in preparing this mixture. You will find it far superior to the ordinary store preparations and much less expensive.

(Advertisement.)

"Oh sleep, it is a gentle thing beloved from pole to pole" MILTON.

What is more conducive to sleep than a luxurious mattress? What mattress is more luxurious than a Red Cross Sanitary Felt Mattress?

Sterilized Long Fibre Felt. $15.

RED CROSS SANITARY FELT MATTRESS

Made By SOUTHERN SPRING BED CO., Atlanta.

FOR SALE BY RELIABLE DEALERS EVERYWHERE

"Red Cross Mattresses always in stock at W. Munroe & Co., Wilmington, N. C."

U.S. WOOLEN MILLS CO.
CUSTOM TAILORS
—109— PRINCESS ST. TO ONE $15 TO ALL —109— PRINCESS ST.
STORES EVERYWHERE

Why Should You Take a Chance and Pay $10 to $15 More For The Same Suit Elsewhere?

We are saving the men of Baltimore thousands of dollars through our mill-to-man proposition, eliminating all middleman's profits. How easy it is to advertise one price and when you call induce you to pay $10 to $15 more! No such methods here.

Over 500 styles to select from. All the new grays, browns, blues and chalk stripes, made with unbreakable guaranteed fronts and hand-padded collars. Samples submitted for comparisons. Same values elsewhere, $25 to $40.

TO ONE $15 TO ALL

JUST RECEIVED A LINE OF
CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS
The Nobbiest Line Ever Shown.
Men and Young Men, we ask you only to let us try on one of Strouse & Bros.' or B. Kuppenheimer Suits, and Then Judge for Yourselves.
MEN'S STRAW HATS AND PANAMAS.
Children's Straw Hats in All Sizes.
—Agents for the John B. Stetson and Knox Hats—
J. M. SOLKY & CO.
One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers.
'Phone No. 617. Masonic Building.

TO THE PUBLIC

The original announcement of my candidacy was as follows:

"I take this method to announce my candidacy for the office of Mayor of the City of Wilmington. In doing this, I wish to say, that I intend to conduct a campaign upon a high plane, appealing alone to the fairness and intelligence of our people, and not to their passion or prejudice. I shall not permit myself to be drawn into any controversy, and would rather be defeated conducting a clean and fearless fight for good government, and the moral uplift of my town and its citizenship, than be elected, by resorting to methods and practices of influencing voters that would be questionable.

"If elected I shall stand for the enforcement of law and order at all times, and I shall do all in my power, if elected, to place the city upon a higher plane than she has ever been before.

"I stand for a progressive government, progressive in commerce, progressive in morals, progressive in every avenue of life, that tends to a development of higher ambitions and loftier ideals. At the same time, I shall stand for the economical administration of the affairs of government so long as economy does not cripple any branch of the city's administration. If elected, I shall devote my whole time, talents and best efforts to making Wilmington second to no city in the South, and I shall appreciate the support of all who are willing to help me in the development of this the greatest seaport town on the Atlantic coast."

I emphatically reaffirm every clause of the above.

Respectfully,
PARKER QUINCE MOORE.
April 29th, 1913.

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STEAM PUMPS
When you buy a Boiler Feed or a Steam Pump, get the best Brass Lined Bronze Rods and Metallic Valves. We have a stock of all sizes of the Gardner Steam Pump and can supply your wants at once.
We also handle the Brownell Boilers and Engines—Patrol Watchman's Clock—American Saw Mill Machinery. Consult with us. We are prepared to save you in fuel and cash.
WILMINGTON IRON WORKS
"THE IRON MEN".
Orange and Water Streets.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED
Solid carload of HARRISON'S Ready-mixed Paints, Stains and Varnishes.
WE CAN NOW GIVE SPECIAL PRICES, NEW STOCK, NEW COLORS, and welcome you to our NEW HOME.
MAFFITT & WOOD
102 North Water Street and 1, 3 and 5 Princess Streets.
'Phone, Shipping Department, 474
Offices: 475

JAUNTY OXFORDS

You will be jauntily shod—and will be stylishly, smartly shod—if you will wear a pair of our
JAUNTY SPRING $5.00 OXFORDS.
Exactly the style being worn on Fifth Avenue, New York. Made of Russia calf and Gunmetal leather, and so made that they give the maximum of REAL comfortable, long-wearing service. Let's show you how well your feet look in a pair.
Hewlett & Price
24 NO. FRONT ST.

WHEN YOU GO CALLING
a carriage from this livery stable is at your disposal. It will add dignity to your visits and enable you to make more of them. Try it on your next calling day. The added pleasure you will derive and the large number of social debts you can pay are well worth the cost.
City Livery Co.
C. W. MILLS, Mgr.

Some Times a Few Cents
more or less in the cost of your dental work may mean your securing satisfactory work, or temporary work that will soon give way.
We welcome comparison of our work and prices. We do nothing but
Dependable Dentistry
and charge a reasonable price for the services rendered.
If your teeth need attention, allow us to put them in good shape and you will never regret it. Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.
Drs. Culbreth & Culbreth
Front and Princess Sts.

FOR SALE
500 Bushels of Field Peas.
Sam'l Bear, Sr., Sons
Wholesale Groceries,
311 North Front Street.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY

Office of the Treasurer

Wilmington, N. C., May 1st, 1913.

The board of directors of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of that company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C., on and after May 10th, 1913. The transfer books are closed from the 29th day of April, 1913, to May 10th, 1913, both inclusive.

JAMES F. POST,
Treasurer.

Hsan

BURETT H. STEPHENS
ARCHITECT
38-39-40 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MADE BY HR Southern Map Company WILMINGTON N. C. TRADE MARK
ROOM 512. 'PHONE 813
BLUE-PRINTS
SOUTHERN BUILDING

NEW SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES

Iron Operations Around Birmingham Increased—Activity in Land and Lumber Industries—Other Notes of Interest.

Baltimore, May 3.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala., awarded contract to construct large concrete and steel coal washer at Flat Top and one at Brookside; company will also develop additional brown ore mines at Russellville and build two washers, make three or four new coal openings in Brookside district, increasing output probably 2,500 tons per day, build 200 coke ovens to replace ones which are to be abandoned at Birmingham and make minor improvements; estimated expenditure from $500,000 to $800,000.

W. R. Pickering Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., will build plant at Haslam, Tex.; steel and concrete construction; 250,000 feet daily capacity; will also construct 12 steel and concrete double dry kilns; total cost about $750,000.

Sutton Pulp & Paper Co., Sutton, W. Va., will equip plant to manufacture pulp and paper from wood or other material; minimum daily capacity 40 tons; probable cost $500,000; also contemplates construction of extract plant.

Kentucky Land & Timber Co., incorporated by Robert Carnahan and associates, of Louisville, Ky., with capital stock of $250,000; purchased 25,000 acres of timber land in Arkansas and will construct saw mills and ten miles of railroad for the development of the property.

Crown Columbia Paper Co., San Francisco, will establish plant at Sanford, Fla., to manufacture wraps for citrus fruits, vegetables, melons, etc., equipment will include three rotary cylinder presses, power cutter, bundling machines, stereotyping plant, auxiliary gas plant; operate by electricity; capacity 5,000,000 wraps in eight hours.

Hedges Ice Cream Co., Houston, Tex., will erect factory building of brick and concrete construction; three stories, 50x170 feet; ground floor for factory and offices; upper floor for apartments; equipment will include 35-ton refrigerating plant and ice plant of five tons daily capacity; cooling plant operated by 75 horsepower oil engine; estimated total cost $30,000.

Tschudy Hardwood Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., purchased about 27,000 acres of timber land near Harrisburg, Ark., and will build a saw mill, stave plant, standard guage tram road, etc.

J. H. W. Steele and associates of Chicago plan to build dry dock, machine shops, etc., at Port Arthur, Tex., with facilities for handling vessels of 4,000 tons; estimated cost $200,000.

Reese-Corriher Lumber Co., Connell, Tex., (postoffice Beaumont), will build saw and planing mill of 60,000 feet daily capacity and develop timber land in Orange county.

Meridian Fertilizer Co., Meridian, Miss., will build fertilizer factory at Shereveport, La., of 40,000 to 50,000 tons capacity per season; cost about $150,000.

R. H. Thomas, Tarpon Springs, Fla., is president of company organized with capital stock of $200,000; acquired 19,000 acres of land with 10-mile water front for development.

Tellico Power Co., Tellico Plains, Tenn., contemplates construction of hydro-electric plant to develop 4,000 horsepower, cost $400,000.

Walkers Cotton Oil & Refining Co., Austin, Tex., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000 to establish cottonseed oil mill.

Hamilton Carharrt Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000 to manufacture clothing.

Vasper Coal Mining Co., Knoxville, Tenn., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000.

Knoxville Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., increased capital stock from $100,000 to $300,000.

Cheraw Oil & Fertilizer Co., Cheraw, S. C., was incorporated with capital stock of $75,000.

Fairmont & Cleveland Coal Co., Marion, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000.

Red Land Power Corporation, Charlottesville, Va., was chartered with $400,000 capital stock.

Farmers' Electric Tin Co., Waxahachie, Texas, was incorporated with capital stock of $80,000.

Memphis Cotton Compress Co., Memphis, Tenn., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000.

Phillips Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000.

Farmers' Oil Mill, Bardwell, Tex., was incorporated with capital stock of $40,000.

WAGE WAR ON SUFFRAGETTES

British Government Won't Stand for Militants Any Longer

London, April 30. — The British Home office today inaugurated its active campaign to put an end to suffragette militancy. Headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union, where outrages were said to have been planned, was occupied by the police and all the active leaders taken into custody.

Over 100 policemen and detectives from Scotland Yard were engaged in the capture of the miltant officers. They had scarcely taken possession of the place when "General" Drummond apparently ignorant of what had happened, arrived and was admitted, not realizing that she had voluntarily entered the lion's den until she found herself under arrest.

Miss Barbara Kerr, the secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union; Misses Lake, Lennox and Barrett and Mrs. Saunders, the officials of the society, who were in charge of the offices at the time of the raid, were arrested and a large quantity of documents was seized.

Several typists and clerks were ordered to leave the premises, which were then closed, and policemen left on guard.

The women arrested were charged with conspiracy or with violation of the malicious damages act.

Archibald Bodkin, counsel for the treasury, prosecuted on behalf of the government. He said the proceedings involved a charge of conspiracy and had been taken to bring to an end "a state of affairs which has become dangerous to the civilized portion of the community in the British Isles.

Mr. Bodkin intimated that still more serious charges might be brought against the prisoners when the police had completed their investigations into the nefarious practices of the organization. He warned aiders and abettors of the society as its contributors, among whom are many American women.

"I desire to give fair public warning," he said, "that if any person makes a speech in encouragement of this cause proceedings will be taken against the speaker. If those who have money cannot find a better use for it than giving it to this organization for the commission of crime they will be prosecuted."

There will be no issue of the official newspaper of militant suffragettes tomorrow because the police arrested the two women editors and carried off all the type set up for tomorrow's number.

The women said the raid had been expected and they had removed most of their valuable belongings to two empty houses they had in reserve in case of emergency.

Mrs. O. P. H. Belmont visited the suffragette centers today. She reached the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union too late to be included among those arrested.

Mrs. Belmont has joined the National suffrage movement of London.

Paris, May 1.—Christabel Pankhurst in an interview, treats the suffragette arrests in London as a matter of little consequence. She says:

"It will not make an atom of difference. We have anticipated such a move and our plans are made. The good work will go on as vigorously as ever. The government has defied us so we will redouble our efforts. This last move is the stupidest of the many stupid tactics adopted by the government. Do not forget that we thrive on adversity."

BURGAW HAPPENINGS

Serious Fire Threatened—Traveling Man Missing—Personal

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Burgaw, N. C., May 2.—Burgaw came very near having a serious fire Wednesday morning in the business part of town. A pile of trash in the rear of the store of W. D. Croom & Bro. Co.'s store was set on fire and not far away were two barrels of kerosene and a lot of empty kerosene barrels. When discovered the barrels were on fire, those containing oil as well as empty ones. Fortunately the chemical engine is kept stored in the same back yard and with that the fire was soon extinguished. Had the fire not been discovered just when it was the entire block might have been destroyed.

Detective Sergeant F. M. Cornwall, of Washington, D. C., was here this week making inquiry into the mysterious disappearance of a strawberry commission man named Crovo, representing a commission house in Washington. The last seen or heard of Crovo was at Rose Hill, where he is supposed to have taken the cars for St. Helena, having secured a ticket for that place. No one at St. Helena has any recollection of seeing such a man there. This occurred over two weeks ago. There is certainly a mystery surrounding his disappearance.

The dining room at the Black Hotel is being enlarged, this improvement having become necessary on account of growth of patronage at this well known and popular hostelry.

Dr. John A. Ferrell and wife visited relatives here this wek.

J. O. Carr, Esq., of Wilmington, came up Wednesday to act as referee in the case of J. M. Lee vs. J. A. Rowe. The attorneys and referee went over the river to the land in dispute and after reviewing the premises, proceeded to take testimony. The May term of Superior Court will convene Monday week, the 12th inst., with His Honor, Judge George Rountree, on the bench. The term is for the trial of civil cases only.

The movement of strawberries this season has been disappointing in quantity. The frosts and cold weather cut them off; prices have been satisfactory.

Mr. A. N. Rhods, who has been with the Burgaw Grocery and Trading Co., ever since the organization of the company, has severed his connection with it and is now located at Rocky Point, where he is engaged in the mercantile business.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Will Not Meet Until Monday

Washington, May 2.—The day in Congress:

Senate: Not in session. Meets on Monday.

Territories Committee began hearing on Alaskan railway problem.

House: Resumed reading on tariff bill under five-minute rule for amendment, agricultural schedule being completed.

Recessed 6:35 P. M., until 7:45 P. M.

Completed agricultural, wines and spirits, cotton and hemp, flax and jute schedules of tariff bill.

Adjourned at 10:40 P. M. until 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The English language is spreading faster than any other.

YOU ARE LOOKING OLDER THAN WHEN I SAW YOU LAST

Have You Ever Had This Said of You Because of Grey Hairs

It is most embarassing to have a friend remark that you are "looking older".

Grey hairs are not becoming, people may tell you so, but they are saying to themselves: "What a pity she is not old. And she used to have such beautiful hair."

There is one quick, absolutely sure, easy way of getting rid of grey or faded hair—simply use Hay's Hair Health.

Benefit by the experience of thousands of others, who are using Hay's Hair Health. It brings back the fine, glossy, brilliant color of your hair—restores the grey hairs to their natural color immediately, and keeps the scalp free from dandruff.

People voluntarily recommend Hay's Hair Health. It is not unusual for them to say: "I want to tell others about it. It's perfectly splendid." Try it yourself, today. You'll be surprised how quickly the grey hairs disappear; how beautifully dark and glossy your hair will remain after using it. Druggists sell more Hay's Hair Health than all others combined because their customers prefer it and they know that it can be guaranteed satisfactory.

Free: Sign this adv: and take it to the following druggists, and get a 50c size bottle of Hay's Hair Health and a 25c cake of Harfina Soap free, for 50c; or a $1.00 size bottle of Hay's Hair Health and two 25c cakes of Harfina Soap free, for $1.00.

J. HICKS BUNTING, DRUG CO.

HESTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Shows Decrease for Two Days of May Under Last Year.

New Orleans, May 2.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement issued today shows for the two days of May a decrease in the totals under last year of 12,000 and an increase over the same period year before last of 10,000. For the 244 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the 244 days of last year 2,130,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 92,089 bales against 134,836 for the seven days ending this date last year, and for the two days of May it has been 14,861 against 26,413 last year.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 9,268,257 against 11,553,349 last year; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to Northern mills and Canada 901,158 against 1,129,559 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 331,148 against 215,306 last year; Southern mills' takings 2,434,000 against 2,167,284 last year.

The total movement for the 244 days of the season from September 1st to date 12,934,563 against 15,064,498 last year.

Foreign exports for the week have been 169,559 against 114,469 last year; making the total thus far for the season 7,656,824 against 9,755,298 last year.

The total takings of American mills, North, South and Canada, thus far for the season have been 4,669,323 against 4,647,699 last year.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading Southern interior centers have decreased during the week 144,009 bales against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 84,385 and are now 23,283 larger than at this date in 1912.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far from the new crop, the supply to date is 13,299,276 against 15,351,372 for the same period last year.

SENSATION IN CONSPIRACY CASE.

Former Police Inspectors Being Tried for Bribery.

New York, May 2.—District Attorney Whitman jumped into the breach today when the defense in the trial of the four former police inspectors accused of conspiracy, made an effort to rule out important testimony involving one of the quartet. The prosecutor motioned A. L. Thomas, a detective on the district attorney's staff, from the stand, and took his aide's place as a witness. Thomas had given testimony to show that former inspector John J. Murtha, who had not been materially involved by evidence previously produced, had come to the prosecutor's home after being indicted, and sought immunity. The defence's objection to the revelation as a breach jection to the revelation as a breach of confidence aroused Mr. Whitman's intervention. The prosecutor decided that Murtha's talk heard by Thomas, had been confidential.

Shortly after the prosecutor's appearance as a witness, the State rested its case. Counsel for the defense opened without addressing the jury, and called half a dozen witnesses in an effort to show that the ex-inspectors, Murtha, Thompson, Hussey and Sweeney, did not conspire to obstruct justice by bribing grand jury witnesses to leave the State, as charged in the indictment. The defense probably will rest tomorrow night.

Members of Hussey's household testified as first witnesses for the defense to show that Hussey did not send telephone messages regarded by the State as material to its case. Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty told of the ploice effort to bring Geo. A. Sipp, a resort owner, back to the court's jurisdiction, after Sipp fled, upon being paid to do so, the State contends, by the defendants.

Three character witnesses, including a priest and a clergyman, testified in behalf of Sweeney and Hussey.

Two wild swans have been shot at Deeping, near Petersborough. Once fairly numerous in the fens, such birds have become extremely rare since the drainage of the great Whittlesey mere.—London Standard.

Coal is second in value among the mineral productions of Formosa. There are 15 seams of coal extending from the north coast to Toen and Schinckiku perfecturies.

Use TIZ— Smaller Feet

Sore Feet, Tender Feet and Swollen Feet Cured Every Time by TIZ.

Send at Once for Free Trial Package.

Everyone who is troubled with sore, sweaty, or tender feet—swollen feet—smelly feet, corns, calluses or bunions can quickly make their feet well now. TIZ makes sore feet well and swollen feet are quickly reduced to their natural size. Thousands of ladies have been able to wear shoes a full size smaller with perfect comfort. R. H. Cheney, Grundy Center, Iowa, says: "I put on a new pair of shoes the first of the week and have worn them every day since. I could never do this before using TIZ, and they are a half size smaller than I have been wearing."

TIZ is the only foot remedy ever made which acts on the principle of drawing out all the poisonous exudations which cause sore feet. Powders and other remedies merely clog up the pores. TIZ cleanses them out and keeps them clean. It works right off. You will feel better the very first time it's used. Use it a week and you can forget you ever had sore feet. Even if you should let yourself be fooled into taking a substitute for TIZ, you can't fool your feet. TIZ is for sale at all drug stores, department and general stores, 25 cents per box, or direct if you wish. Money back if TIZ doesn't do all we say. For a free trial package write today to Walter Luther Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Rheumatism Neuralgia Sprains

Miss C. Mahoney, of 2708 K. St., W. Washington, D. C., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism for five years and I have just got hold of your Liniment, and it has done me so much good. My knees do not pain and the swelling has gone."

Quiets the Nerves

Mrs. A. Weidman, of 403 Thompson St., Maryville, Mo., writes:—"The nerve in my leg was destroyed five years ago and left me with a jerking at night so that I could not sleep. A friend told me to try your Liniment and now I could not do without it. I find after its use I can sleep."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

"Is a good Liniment. I keep it on hand all the time. My daughter sprained her wrist and used your Liniment, and it has not hurt her since."

Joseph Hatcher, of Selma, N. C., R.F.D., No. 4.

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30 Cases Canned Apples.
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Wholesale Grocers and Distributors.

Cotton Seed Meal

200 Bags Cotton Seed Meal.
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100 Bags Bran.
300 Bags Scratch Feed.
200 Bags Chicken Feed.
100 Bags Dried Apples.
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50 Boxes Prunes.
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100 Bags Navy Beans.
100 Solrit Casks.
25 Barrels Glue.
2,000 Kegs Nails.

Also carry Full Line Staple Drugs, and all other goods usually sold by wholesale grocers.

Agents for Western Shells, already one million sold. Send your specifications in now for Fall delivery.

D. L. GORE COMPANY
Wholesale Grocers and Importers.

NOTICE

$25.00 Reward will be paid for evidence to convict any person or corporation who sets fire that burns any of my lands in this or any other county in this State. D. L. GORE, 120 N. Water Street, Wilmington, North Carolina.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective January 5, 1913. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90, ! 3:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 13:20 P. M. and Richmond 14:10 P. M.	No. 91, a 1:15 A.M.
No. 51, * 5:35 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars Between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50, *12:20 A.M.
No. 64, ! 5:50 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No. 65, ! 6:25 P.M.
No. 48, * 8:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York Trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49, * 6:35 P.M.
No. 53, * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52, * 8:05 P.M.
No. 55, * 3:15 P.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, All Florida Points, Columbia, Asheville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia.	No. 54, * 1:40 P.M.
No. 62, * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No. 63, *12:50 P.M.
No. 59, ! 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville, Sanford and Intermediate Stations.	No. 60, !10:15 A.M.
No. 42, * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains, with Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41, *10:00 A.M.
No. 57, ! 7:30 P.M.	Chadbourn, Conway and Intermediate Stations.	No. 58, ! 8:15 A.M.

* Daily. ! Daily except Sunday. a Daily except Monday.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT MAY 1st, 1913.

Winter Park, Wrightsville Beach and Intermediate Points

WEST BOUND. Leave Wilmington for Winter Park	Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville	Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville Beach.	EAST BOUND. Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville Beach for Wilmington
* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:25 A. M.	* 6:15 A. M.	.....
6:55 "	6:55 "	.....	7:55 "	7:25 "	.....
.....	.....	.....	* 8:05 "	* 7:55 "	* 7:55 A. M.
* 8:30 "	* 8:30 "	.....	* 8:42 "	* 8:30 "	.....
! 8:00 "	! 8:00 "	! 8:00 "	! 9:07 "	! 8:55 "	! 8:45 "
* 8:30 "	* 8:30 "	* 8:30 "	* 9:37 "	* 9:25 "	* 9:15 "
! 9:30 "	! 9:30 "	.....	10:12 "	10:00 "	.....
10:00 "	10:00 "	10:00 "	11:07 "	10:55 "	10:45 "
11:30 "	11:30 "	11:30 "	12:37 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	2:07 "	1:55 "	1:45 "
o 1:30 "	o 1:30 "	o 1:30 "	o 2:37 "	o 2:25 "	o 2:15 "
2:00 "	2:00 "	2:00 "	3:07 "	2:55 "	2:45 "
2:30 "	2:30 "	2:30 "	3:37 "	3:25 "	3:15 "
3:00 "	3:00 "	3:00 "	4:07 "	3:55 "	3:45 "
3:30 "	3:30 "	3:30 "	4:37 "	4:25 "	4:15 "
4:00 "	4:00 "	4:00 "	5:07 "	4:55 "	4:45 "
4:30 "	4:30 "	4:30 "	5:37 "	5:25 "	5:15 "
5:00 "	5:00 "	5:00 "	6:07 "	5:55 "	5:45 "
5:30 "	5:30 "	5:30 "	6:47 "	6:35 "	6:25 "
6:10 "	6:10 "	6:10 "	7:12 "	7:00 "	6:50 "
6:40 "	6:40 "	6:40 "	7:42 "	7:30 "	7:20 "
7:10 "	7:10 "	.....	8:07 "	7:55 "	.....
8:30 "	8:30 "	8:30 "	9:37 "	9:25 "	9:15 "
10:00 "	10:00 "	10:00 "	11:07 "	10:55 "	10:45 "
11:15 "	11:15 "	.....	12:22 "	12:10 "	.....

Cars marked * do not run on Sundays.
Cars marked ! run Sundays only.
Cars marked o run Saturdays only.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE

Daily Except Sundays.

Leave 9 Orange Street—9:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
Freight depot open from 8:30 to 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

SEABOARD
Air Line Railway

Schedule Effective April 27th, 1913.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON:

No. 19—5 A. M., arrive Hamlet, 9:00 A. M. Leave Hamlet, 9:20 A. M.; arrive Charlotte, 12:10 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains Nos. 4 for Raleigh, Norfolk, Richmond and All Points North, and with No. 1 for Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and all points South. At Monroe with train No. 25 for Atlanta.

DAILY SLEEPER ON NO. 19 TRAIN FOR CHARLOTTE. OPEN FOR OCCUPANCY AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

No. 13—3:03 P. M.; arrive Hamlet, 7:35 P. M.; leave Hamlet, 8:00 P. M.; arrive Charlotte, 11:00 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa. Also Norfolk, Richmond and All Points North. Pullman chair car between Wilmington and Charlotte.

TRAINS ARRIVE WILMINGTON.

No. 14—12:30 P. M., from Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 20—12:10 A. M., from Charlotte and intermediate points.

For further information, call on or telephone

CLAUDE MURRY, Union Ticket Agent.
'Phone: 1294.
F. A. FETTER, C. A., 'Phone 178, Orton Hotel.
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Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb. Rails

Schedule in Effect May 12, 1913.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:00 a.m.	10:40 p.m.
Lv. Durham	7:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:40 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45 a.m.	6:55 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:32 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and all Western points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars, N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

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French Market Coffee
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It Cannot Be

COFFEE roasted the ordinary way is only partially roasted, according to French ideals. The French Market Coffee way is the scientific way, producing a perfect roast.

Slowly—carefully—the roasting goes on until *exactly* the right moment arrives.

The slow roast reduces about 10 per cent more weight than the ordinary roast.

All excess of oil vanishes. Yet the delicate flavor and aroma is there, intensified and enhanced.

Chilled, Ground and Hermetically Sealed

DIRECT from the roasters, the coffee is chilled in a cold-air-blast machine. This chilling closes the pores of the bean, thus preventing a single breath of the entrancing aroma to escape in the vapors.

Quickly—by automatic machinery—this freshly roasted, freshly ground, freshly chilled, delicious coffee is placed in tin cans, and *hermetically sealed.*

So it comes to your table as perfect as when it left the roasters—untouched by human hands.

Famous for Over a Hundred Years

EVEN when French Market Coffee could be had only in the old French Market at New Orleans, over a hundred years ago, it was celebrated all over the South.

Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and other famous men of olden times visited the French Market to enjoy the rarely delicious beverage.

But now you all may serve it daily on your own table.

For the rare old French blend has been perpetuated by the French Market Mills, and the hermetically-sealed process places genuine French Market Coffee within the reach of all.

For Sale at Your Grocer's

Try it once and you'll agree "There is only *one* real old French Market flavor."

The coffee with a history.

FRENCH MARKET MILLS
(New Orleans Coffee Co., Ltd., Proprietors)
NEW ORLEANS

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN BRIEF

Important Happenings, Day by Day, Compiled and Republished for the Benefit of the Busy Man and the Week-End Reader—New York Markets for Each Day of the Six.

SUNDAY.

Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, introduced in Congress yesterday a bill to reduce letter postage to one cent.

President Wilson is spending Sunday on his yacht and tomorrow will hear argument against free sugar and wool.

Miss Romona Borden, the missing New York girl, was found yesterday in a Boston hotel whither she had gone on a school girl's escapade.

Nearly a hundred employes of the Asheville Power & Light Co., went on strike yesterday and cars had to stop running at an early hour last night.

A bill was introduced in Congress yesterday to create a Bureau of Public Highways, carrying an appropriation of $24,000,000 for use in the States.

Woman suffragists again stormed the capital at Washington yesterday to demand votes for women, they were given a hearing before a committee of the Senate.

In a tariff debate yesterday the Progressives had their platform pledge flaunted in their faces, with a demand that they make good; the income tax was explained and strongly defended.

New York markets: Money on call nominal, no loans. Spot cotton quiet, 11.85. Wheat easy, No. 2 red nominal. Corn easy. Turpentine and rosin quiet.

TUESDAY.

Canada and Northern New York experienced an earthquake shock early last night.

Ninety-seven dead have been removed from the coal mines in which an explosion occurred near Pittsburgh last week.

Former rebel troops in Chihuahua, Mexico, have mutined, made prisoners of their commanders and refused to battle with the forces.

The powers yesterday served formal notice on Montenegro that her army must evacuate Scutari; Montenegro protested but her troops moved out.

The tariff debate in the House closed last night in a flood of oratory, Democrats lauding the Underwood bill and Republicans and Progressives howling calamity.

Secretary Bryan yesterday conferred with California legislative leaders as to the anti-alien law, admitting California's right but conveying President Wilson's earnest desire that they desist.

Representative Sisson, of Alabama, made a war speech in Congress yesterday, taking the side of the Californians who want to legislate the Japanese out of land-holding in that State.

New York markets: Money on call 2 3-4 to 3 per cent, ruling rate and closing bid 2 3-4, offered at 3; cotton quiet, 11.70; flour firm; wheat No. 2 red, nominal; corn steady; rosin steady; turpentine easy.

WEDNESDAY.

The Senate Canal Committee has decided to postpone the question of free canal tolls till the December session of Congress.

Debate on the tariff in the House yesterday was excited, spats between Democrats, Republicans and Progressives being frequent.

The Southern Sociological Congress adjourned in Atlanta yesterday after taking steps for a vigorous prosecution of its work in future.

Strike-breakers have been imported to Asheville and the officers have been asked to protect them in manning the cars of the electric system.

Detectives are still in the dark but circumstances point to the guilt of a negro janitor in the murder of Mary Phagan, the Atlanta girl found dead Sunday.

The railroads having declined to grant North Carolina cities proportional freight rates with Virginia cities at the conference in Raleigh yesterday, Governor Craig threatens to call an extra session of the Legislature to deal with the situation; a recess was taken until today.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 3-4 to 3 per cent.; ruling rate and closing bid 2 3-4; offered at 2 7-8. Spot cotton quiet, middling uplands 11.80; advance of 10 points over Monday's closing. Flour steady. wheat steady; No. 2 red nominal. Corn firm 63 1-4. Turpentine easy, machine barrels 44 1-2. Rosin quiet.

THURSDAY

The Pope was able to sit up yesterday and has gained strength.

An inquest in Atlanta in the case of Mary Phagan, the girl murdered there Sunday, brings out only incriminating circumstances.

Owing to a radical change in the government's fiscal system, National bank depositories will pay 2 per cent. interest on Federal deposits.

No agreement was reached yesterday in Raleigh between the Legislative Rate Commission and the North Carolina railroads relative to reduction of freight rates.

Near Luray, S. C., yesterday, a negro charged with attempting to assault a young white woman, shot and killed three prominent citizens, members of a posse in pursuit.

President Wilson yesterday conferred with a number of Senators concerning Federal appointments in their States. He deferred to the judgment of some of the Progressives.

A mob stormed the car barns of the Asheville street railway company last night to get at strike breakers imported there to run the cars, but they were repulsed and 12 leaders were arrested.

Bitter personalities characterized an all-day debate in the House yesterday on the Underwood bill; Republicans charged that the measure favored the steel trust; Leader Underwood expects to put the tariff bill through the House by Saturday night.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 1-2 to 3 per cent.; ruling rate 2 3-4; closing bid 2 1-2; offered at 2 3-4. Cotton spot quiet, middling uplands 11.80. Rosin steady. Turpentine easy.

FRIDAY.

The discussion of the tariff and various schedules featured yesterday's session in Congress; debate continued until a late hour.

Wilson, N. C., yesterday paid distinguished honor to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who spent his boyhood days and began his newspaper career there.

Members of the Peace Congress at St. Louis yesterday expressed the opinion that the United States is normally obligated to admit vessels of foreign nations free to the Panama canal.

Democrats in the California State Senate yesterday secured a delay of a day in passage of the anti-alien land law, but the Republican Progressive majority will put through the bill today.

The Asheville street car strike was unchanged yesterday; a mass meeting at night passed resolutions urging the car company to accept arbitration; Gov. Craig and Adjutant General Young have gone there to look into the situation.

In his speech at Elizabeth and Newark, N. J., last night President Wilson attacked the "system" which he said had been trying to control New Jersey; he expressed the opinion that the party in power would bring about needed reforms.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 to 2 1-2 per cent.; ruling rate 3; closing bid 2 1-2 to 2 3-4. Flour steady. Wheat easy; No. 2 red nominal. Corn easy, 63 1-4. Cotton quiet, middling uplands 11.95. Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady.

SATURDAY

The new Chinese republic was formally recognized by the United States yesterday.

Democrats in the House yesterday proceeded with their work of tariff revision without any serious hitch in their programme.

LaGrange, N. C., was late yesterday visited by a fire which wiped out practically the business section of the town, entailing a loss of $60,000.

Negroes at Pee Dee, N. C., yesterday threatened to mob a young white man pointed out there by a colored girl as the person who had assaulted her the day before; a sheriff and posse of white men removed the prisoner to Rockingham, N. C., for safe-keeping.

An amendment to the anti-Japanese law at Sacramento seems to have eliminated from the bill some of its more objectionable features and the subject is considered with more optimism at Washington.

The Asheville street car strike was settled yesterday with the granting of some concessions by the company; Governor Craig and ten citizens assisted in the settlement upon a satisfactory basis.

New York markets: Money on call steady 2 1-2 to 3 3-4 per cent, ruling rate 2 1-2, closing bid 2 1-4, offered at 2 1-2; flour steady; wheat easy No. 2 red nominal; corn easy; cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11.85; turpentine steady; rosin quiet.

..By the Wayside..

A man who hates convention—may his tribe increase!—and who is always on the qui vive for something out of the beaten path and far from the rut and groove in which so many stiff and stuffed-up lives travel on to their common place obsequies in the cemetery, came on the Waysider the other day and said, "I had a brilliant idea recently, but my family knocked it sky high. I bucked the conventional and it threw me down as quick and hard as ever a tenderfoot landed from the arched back of a bucking broncho."

"Name it," he was ordered, and he said: "I was reading about vacations, in fact, the reason I was reading about vacations was that the bug had gotten into my blood from these April days. I got to thinking about how many worn and weary men and women, eager for surcease of the exactions of city life, actually broke themselves down getting ready to go to some resort to rest up where there is more to take the last ounce of energy out of them than there is in the city from which they came. It occurred to me that the way to get a real vacation was to strike out boldly on a new line, be a pioneer with tastes so bizarre as to win for him the title of crank or near-crank. So I conceived the idea of taking my family and myself on a pedestrian tour, starting without a cent of money, agreeing before hand to accept no charity in any shape or form, making our way by the strength of our muscles and the skill of our hands. I decided that I would offer to furnish some news agency or magazine with illustrated articles at stages in our journey, and thereby pay expenses and maybe make some money. To give novelty to the tour and make it arouse interest, I proposed to reduce still further our initial resources by providing paper clothing for outside garments, and to array ourselves in these when we came to a town, which, in the meantime, should be duly informed of our approach. I aimed to have it well known that the family was traveling without resources, in paper clothes. Wouldn't that have made them sit up and take notice? And say, wouldn't we have had lots of mighty red corpuscles in our blood when we got back home in the Autumn? Well, I wrote the letter to the news agency and then read it to the family. Upon the conclusion of their comments, I slowly and regretfully tore the letter into small square pieces and dripping them into the waste basket, I dropped the subject after then. But it was a brilliant idea, all the same. What?"

* * *

Wholly unconscious of the fact that anybody was listening to them, and probably not caring if there was, two strangers on a surburban car were overheard "knocking" the retail salesmen of the city, "to beat the band." They shall be reported, provided nothing in this report shall be construed to mean that the Waysider is "knocking" the clerks. He is merely acting as sort of dictagraph, as it were. The two men were unanimous in the opinion that Wilmington was possessed of very sorry clerks, upon the whole. Certain exceptions were made and names called, but the general run of the boys certainly did not come in for any laudatory remarks from these two men. They declared that there is an absence of that alacrity on the part of clerks in meeting customers at the door, which customers highly appreciate and which affects their purchasing inclinations most favorably. They said that there are clerks in certain stores of this town who stand around and gas and chew gum and let customers wander around a bit before they make any effort to wait on them. They compared the clerks to clerks in their own towns, and the comparison would have been extremely odious to any member of the yard stick and computing scales fraternity who might have heard it. Much more was said along the same line. They may have been "mustard plasters," a clerk's name for counter irritants, or they may have been sore on only one or two sorry clerks and proceeded to indict the whole brotherhood. They had nothing to say about the young ladies who serve the public, which was well for them, as the Waysider would have unquestionably thrown 'em off the car if they had. Neither did they say anything about employers who grind flesh and bone, at meagre wages, in their money-making mills.

* * *

The Wall Street Journal recently carried an item about the union station bell in Wilmington, which is rung five minutes before a train is due to leave, and again just before the conductor shouts "All aboard!" That bell has hit the ear drums of more more than one person who tried in vain to remember if he had ever known of such an institution before. Capt. Thos. D. Meares says it has been doing business for all of 70 years, and should be preserved when the old station and train sheds give way to modern structures. The Journal has it that from time immemorial, if the appearance of the station is to serve as a criterion, the bell has announced the departure of Seaboard and A. C. L. trains. "This bell peals out the departing message to the citizens of Wilmington," continues the New York paper, "five minutes before the departure time for trains, and again tolls a final warning when the cry of 'all aboard' is due. A new union station is being erected to replace the old, at a cost of $300,000. There was no provision in the contract for a bell tower, and when the new station is put into service shortly, the Wilmingtonians will be compelled to resort to modern methods, if they want to catch their trains. There ought shortly to be a good market in the city for some enterprising watch merchant!" So writes the gentleman from the city where spavined plugs still draw ancient street cars.

* * *

Without doubt the bell should be carefully preserved. The veteran has quickened the steps of unnumbered thousands and speeded many a train on its way. Its office recalls a custom that used to obtain in Charlotte, Salisbury and other of the older communities up-State, where either the Court House bell or a bell especially provided for the purpose in a tower built for it, was rung whenever a beef was killed, so that the housewives would know that there was fresh meat on tapis.

* * *

Folks who are ailing or hurt, after severest pain is over, love to sit around and tell all comers about how it happened and what it felt like. And folks love to sit around and listen. Let a man appear on the streets with his hand tied up and every man who knows him will stop him and ask: "What's the matter with your hand?" Toothache is the most prolific cause of these painful conversations. A fellow with a swollen jaw is commiserated and wherever he is gathered together with one or more fellows, there are as many lies about what each one has gone through with in the teeth line as ever told by any fisherman. This funny trait is big in the small boy. He is known to charge and to receive marbles, car seals, tops and things for allowing his companions to see a sore. He is proud of it and the others are interested. The tendency to talk about the ills one is heir to follows him to the grave, and there is always audience, each one striving usually, to tell a bigger yarn than the next one. A man was seen the other day unrolling yards of bandages to show how badly his hand had been hurt. Ladies can talk by the hour of the terrible attacks they have had and the subject never grows old with anybody. And nearly everybody prides himself on his knowledge of what hurts you and what is good for it. If they were listened to the doctors and undertakers would experience a decided increase in their business.

* * *

Folks who never see the sun rise miss an interesting panorama of human life in the early morning hours when the workers of the city stream along the streets to their jobs. The types stand out more distinctly than in the broader hours of the day when people borrow something from each other until they all look alike and become a mass. You can see a certain fat man who walks like the hind quarters of an elephant, and looks like 'em, too. There is an old ante-bellum darkey so stiff with rheumatism that he just shuffles along with not a hinge in him but a short one in the hips and the least bit of a give at the knee. Smartly-walking, fresh-faced, clear-eyed young men will pass you briskly—they sleep long and well, and the day's work stretches out before them, an inviting field that appeals. Other faces appear with the stamp of a night of it on them, eyes reddened and weary, nerves unstrung, muscles pulling back instead of springing forward. A niftily-dressed young lady will sail by, confident that she is in applie pie order—with the pink of her heel alternately rising and setting as her Oxford responds to her foot movement. One went up street one day with what looked like ten yards of pink ribbon trailing behind, every man turning and grinning and representing an impulse to put his foot on it and stop it, fearful lest the other end of it be too securely fastened to come loose by itself. You'll see all sorts early mornings, white and black, young and old, all impelled by the same motive—to get on the job, and nearly all of them feeling fit. Greetings will be flung backward and forward: there's more of a feeling of neighborly kinship than in the noon glare. These early risers make the wheels of the city turn. About everything would be tied up if some fine morning none of them should move from his bed. A good many of them have their overalls on, and a clean, aproned denim outfit, with a well set up young American workingman in it, is about the most wholesome looking garb that there is. Accompanied by tools and a dinner pail, it gives you a bird's eye view of the past, present and future of the United States of America.

* * *

God pity the man who can think of womanhood only in terms of coarseness! who looks on all women with suspicion and who doesn't believe that virtue has survived. There are such men, and they are not wholly to be blamed for their opinions and their attitude, for their observations has been of a nature to mould their ideas. Woman herself is to be blamed, and of late years the fashions she has borrowed from immoral Paris have had somewhat to do with it. A perfectly good woman dressed in what is now the height of style would arouse suspicion in the middle of New York. Somehow men cannot associate virtue with styles in raiment that strike them as vulgar. They can't get the notion out of their heads that virtue ought to appear adorned only in simple modesty. They bow before that, involuntarily, the worst of them, when the same women in the latest skin from Europe would move them to bold and unashamed appraisement. Men jeer and laugh sardonicly at the new fangled "effects" that are worn. A woman in one of the outlandish Slav uniforms with a boisterous sash had a whole street pivoting on its heels only the other day, and if she could have heard the comments made she'd have bought her some small flowered calico and a sun bonnet and foresworn modish attire forever more. You don't have to be a sociologist to see the effects. One writing in some paper the other day had it sized up like this, speaking of Joseph, away back there in the Bible:

"Indeed, one is inclined to say, as he looks about city life at the present time, that perhaps never since Rome collapsed by the weight of its own immorality, has Potiphar's wife been so brazenly abroad in the land as at present. By the styles of dress that prevail, by the dances of the young people, by performances at the theatre, by much current literature, and by not a little of the loose talk of the time, woman's enticement to man's baser nature is manifest to an appalling extent. This is a phase of the woman question which is of profound concern to the world, for it certainly misrepresents the vast majority of womankind. Yet it is a problem that only woman can solve."

Chicago, April 25.—Seats for 40,000 persons will be provided at the American League baseball park on May 17th, when followers of the game will welcome Frank Chance, manager of the New York American League team and former leader of the Chicago Nationals. Work of building 2,500 box seats in front of the grandstand was begun yesterday. With this addition, the park will have a total of 10,000 box seats.

While California expressly reserved the right to do something unconstitutional, she promises not to do it, if she doesn't want to.—Milwaukee Journal.

As we understand Speaker Clark, he regrets the events at Baltimore as much as Secretary Bryan does, if not more.—Port Huron Times-Herald.

The doctors say President Wilson should have more recreation. How would shaking down plums do—Florida Times-Union.

Perhaps what ails California is the proposed lowering of tariff on citrus fruits.—Cleveland Leader.

Children and Vice Presidents should be seen and not heard, Thomas.—Chicago News.

To save time for trans-Atlantic travelers a railroad across Ireland is proposed.

More than one million persons are employed in the textile mills of Great Britain.

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We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

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Two Fast Vestibule Trains With Dining Car Service.
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Ar. Louisville	11:00am		7:30pm
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Ar. Chicago	5:00pm	6:45pm	7:10am
Ar. St. Louis	6:15pm	9:30pm	7:45am

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WM. H. MULLER, 352 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

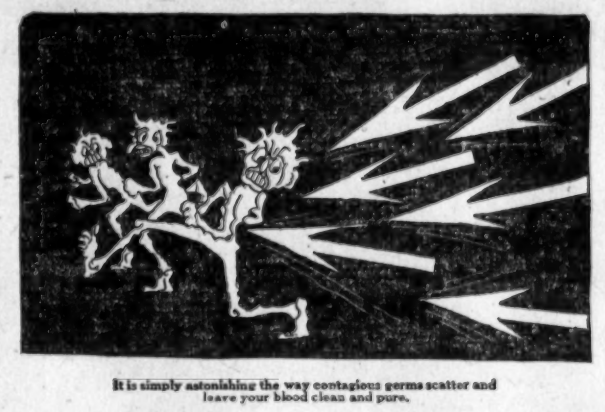
Warm Sulphur Springs

BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

This famous resort with the most delightful bath in America is now open for guests. Write for rates and information.
Mrs. John L. Eubank, Warm Springs, Va.

Blood Poison On The Run

Remarkable Remedy That Drives Every Particle of Poison Completely Out of Your Entire System.



It is simply astonishing the way contagious germs scatter and leave your blood clean and pure.

Poison in the blood used to break out into the most unsightly sores, boils, abscesses and ulcers, but since the introduction of S. S. S. there is no more trouble. And even if it is only a slight attack it would eventually mean loss of hair, loose teeth, sore gums, mucous patches, copper splotches and the most intense degree of agony, if S. S. S. were not used. Of course some cases of Contagious Blood Poison do not exhibit the extreme superficial effect but the trouble is they are apt to do so in just a day. The eyesight fades, the hair falls out, the bones become ulcerated, a thousand and one fierce, unsightly symptoms ensue and then there can be no question as to the nature of the disease.

It is very unfortunate that so many sufferers lose all nerve, all self control, and the first thing they do is to throw themselves into the clutches of those who take all their money, fill their veins and arteries with Mercury, Iodide of Potash, Arsenic or other mineral poisons and practically wreck their lives.

S. S. S. will give your blood a complete bath, purify it, overcome the danger done by mineral drugs, soothe and strengthen your stomach and in every way restore you completely. Your blood will be rich, red and pure and will stand the most rigid blood test. Get a bottle of S. S. S. at any drug store and begin to cure yourself at once. For a book on Blood Poison or for private advice, write to the Medical Dept., The Swift Specific Co., 146 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. This is one of the greatest private laboratories in the world.

To the Public

I conceive the issues in the present campaign to be two only, and that the situation calls upon me as a candidate for Mayor to state my position on these in the frankest way possible.

The first consideration of good government is law enforcement, and I recognize that no citizen or class of citizens has a right to claim exemption from any one law any more than all citizens have the right to claim exemption from all laws, and my position is law enforcement without favors and without discrimination. The laws must be respected.

The second consideration, hardly inferior to the first, is capable administration. Every thoughtful and informed man in the community knows that our city government is now a much larger business proposition than ever before, and that large financial operations must be provided for by the incoming administration. My experience in city affairs gives me an inward knowledge of public conditions, and I unhesitatingly say that I believe I can save the taxpayers $50,000.00 a year in operating expenses without lowering in any degree or particular the efficiency of the public service, and at the same time maintain at the highest level the public credit.

I have no interest to serve except the public good and no pledges to redeem to persons seeking office or favors.

Upon this statement I appeal to the intelligent judgment of the public.

WM. E. SPRINGER.

ap29-tf

Cold Storage!

The Independent Ice Company is now fully equipped and prepared to furnish up-to-date Modern Cold Storage Facilities at our plant

Corner Second and Campbell Streets.

POSITIVELY DRY REFRIGERATED ROOMS FOR THE STORAGE OF FURS, SEALSKINS, WOOLENS, RUGS, ETC., INSURING ABSOLUTE SECURITY AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS OR INSECTS.

We can carry temperatures as Low as 20 Degrees Below Zero, when required.
At the lowest rates, we invite Storage of Fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Dried Fruits, Apples, Potatoes, Etc., Etc.
Special space for the handling of goods in dry or general storage. Reasonable rates.
We will be Glad to have Callers to Inspect our Plant.

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The Murchison National Bank
Wilmington, N. C.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,350,000.00
ASSETS : : : : : 7,000,000.00

Every possible facility furnished at all times to customers and depositors.

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J. W. YATES, V. President. W. S. JOHNSON, Asst. Cashier.

TAR BARRELS For Sale

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

Epitaph of the Common House Fly and How to Get Rid of Them.

(By S. A. M.)

A swarm of flies came buzzing by,
And soon a garbage can did spy,
Oh! my, they cried in flyish glee,
That filthy can looks good to me.
No place we've seen in all our flight,
As nice as this for us to light.
So down they flew as all flies will,
To the filthy can of slops and swill.
The can was sitting in the sun,
And Mrs. Blow-fly had begun.
You know it's Mrs. Blow-fly's way
To turn all things into decay.
And she had done herself real proud,
For this old can was smelling loud.
Of course, this helped attract attention,
The flies were holding a great convention.
Flies had gathered from miles around,
Large, small, black, green, yellow and brown.
The object of the meeting there,
Was to map out plans for the coming year.
The chairman, he spoke up and said,
He wasn't pleased with last year's dead.
He said that we must come to terms,
And try our best to scatter germs.
He warned them to be very shy,
Of the boys and girls, that "swat the fly."
Also, he thought 'twas awful mean,
For any one their house to screen.
He told of a paper on which flies stick,
But they were on to that old trick.
Now, these he said, are not so bad,
I've something else to tell real sad.
Men these days are very wise,
They know that germs are carried by flies.
They know that on our feet and legs,
Are millions and millions of germs and eggs.
They also know that flies can cause,
As many deaths as all the wars.
So they have made a preparation
That'll soon be spread throughout the Nation.
If all reports I hear be true,
I see the finish of me and you.
The stuff's a wonder—that is, men say,
Guaranteed to drive all flies away.
And everywhere it has been tried,
Flies and insects by the thousands died.
They say it's of a liquid kind,
Made "Down South" from the long leaf pine.
It's used in such a simple way,
Blown through the tube which causes a spray.
It penetrates the air so fast,
A few minutes only our lives can last.
Spring is here, it's time to work,
We want no drones, no one must shirk.
Now what we wish to do is plain,
To kill all the babies that we can.
But now and ever understand,
That it shall always be our plan,
To make ourselves as busy as bees,
To scatter every known disease.
The place for us to do our worst,
Is the nipple of the bottle that the babies nurse
And then it should be awful handy,
To crawl all over children's candy.
To do this thing successfully,
We must do it systematically.
Let's fly from here to the manure pile,
And crawl over it awhile;
From there we'll fly to the horse's stall,
And there we'll have another crawl.
When we finish with the horse's stable,
Then it's to the dining table.
And if they open a sick room door,
Make a dive for the cuspidor.
If you'll try and do just what I say,
Everything will be our way.
But talk is cheap, we're losing time,
Let's make our hay while the sun doth shine.
We'll start right now, to the house we'll fly,
Our motto, ever "TO DO OR DIE."
And so right there from that filthy can,
The 1913 season began.
They all went swarming to the house,
When they got there, things were as still as a mouse.
It seemed to them that from afar,
Came the faintest odor, the smell of Tar.
But this they did not mind at all,
Till by the hundreds they began to fall.
In a very few minutes, our story goes,
Every one of them turned up their toes.
This jingle is not idle jest,
Everyone should give this drug a test.
If it doesn't do just what we say,
We won't receive one cent of pay.
And on my word you can rely,
When I say it's death to every fly.

Manufactured in Wilmington, North Carolina,
Where flies grow fewer, health conditions grow finer.
If you do not make your town the same,
You have no one but yourself to blame.
In this whole, wide world, there is nothing greater,
Than "Shepard's House Fly Driver And Insect Exterminator."

(Advertisement.)

SUPERIOR TO COPAIBA & INJECTIONS
SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

BAKERY:—Fort Caswell, N. C., April 16, 1913.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 2:00 P. M., May 6, 1913, and then publicly opened, for the construction of a bakery at Fort Caswell, N. C. A $5 deposit is required for return of plans and specifications. For information and necessary papers, apply to Jas. B. Campbell, Constructing Quartermaster.
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BIG G Cures in 1 to 5 days unnatural discharges. Contains no poison and may be used full strength absolutely without fear. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
WHY NOT CURE YOURSELF?
At Druggists, or we ship express prepaid upon receipt of $1. Full particulars mailed on request.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati, O.

BAGS Wanted. Second-hand Bags. Write for prices. RICHMOND BAG CO., Dept. 13, Richmond, Virginia. ap30-eo4t

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

AND ITS REMEDY FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

THE problem of the high cost of living is to be attacked from a new direction. The effort to hammer down the prices of corn, cauliflower, and cranberries through devastating the monopolies of the middlemen is to be supplemented by attempts to strengthen the resources of the farmer in order to increase his production, lower his expenses and to simplify the present methods of distributing and marketing food supplies. If the farmer can produce more food, cheaper food, and the swollen profits now demanded by the middleman can be squeezed out, the American wife may yet find another topic of conversation for the dinner table besides the high cost of living.

According to the new plan the farmer is to be made a banker, a wholesale buyer and distributer. The plan is based upon the principle of co-operation. By combining groups of farmers, first into banking societies, and then into buying and selling agencies, it is declared that the methods of food production and distribution in the United States will be revolutionized. In several sections of the country, chiefly among the fruit growers and the dairymen of the north central states, the practice of co-operative distribution has already been placed in operation. The other two features of the plan, those of co-operative banking and buying, have been perfected in many of the countries of Europe.

An investigation is about to be made of the European systems. It will be one of the biggest and most costly investigations ever undertaken even in this age and country of investigational mania. A commission of one hundred Americans has just set off upon a trip through fourteen countries of Europe, from Russia to Ireland, from Italy to Norway, to study at first hand the details of these systems.

The apostles of the cause of "agricultural co-operation" declare that there is nothing theoretical in their scheme. As to the banking side of it, which would seem, perhaps, the most difficult of realization, they point out that there are today some 17,000 such co-operative banks in Germany entrusted with considerably over $500,000,000 of deposits and that the mortgage credit institutions of the German farmers have secured some $2,000,000,000 in loans for German landholders. Moreover, experience has shown these institutions to be even more dependable than the commercial banking institutions. Eminent American bankers who have investigated the question have declared the theory of the plan sound from the banking standpoint.

The American Commission is an organization of federal and state delegates gathered together under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress. It is by no means a ready-made commission, but has grown bit by bit, and as it stands today is the result of two years' incessant effort. Heading the Commission are seven federal commissioners bearing the credentials of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. These commissioners are Senator Fletcher, of Florida, Chairman; Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture; Representative Moss, of Indiana, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture; Col. Harvie Jordan, of Georgia, President of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association; John Lee Coulter, of Minnesota, the Government's expert on agricultural statistics; Kenyon L. Butterfield, of Massachusetts, President of Amherst College, and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, of Maryland, Managing Director of the Southern Commercial Congress. Congress appropriated $25,000 for the compilation of a report upon the subject and also passed a joint resolution endorsing the Commission and requesting Secretary Bryan to bespeak for it the diplomatic courtesies of the foreign Governments. Accordingly, Secretary Bryan has placed the diplomatic officers at its service.

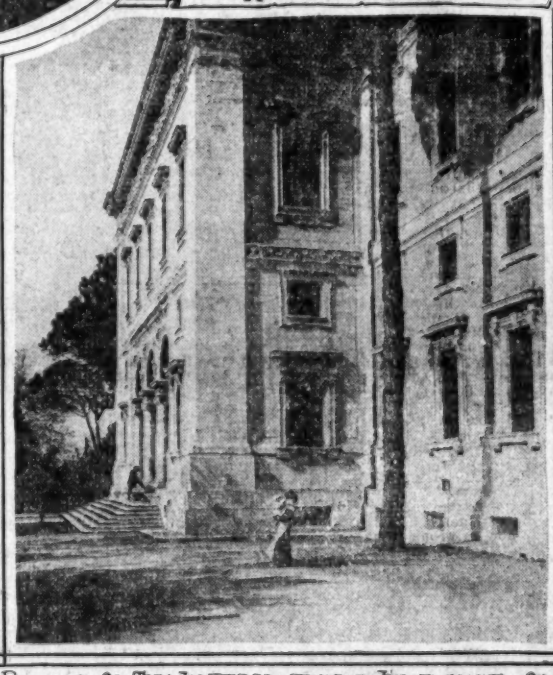
The Southern Commercial Congress became interested in the question of agricultural co-operation through its efforts to find some relief for the Southern farmers from the evils of the store lien system. It is a common practice in many Southern States for the farmers to purchase their goods of the local merchant on credit pledging their future crops as security for the debt. When the crops are harvested, the farmer is bound to sell them through the merchant at the latter's prices. No part of the Union is more dependent upon the farmers for a healthy development than the South, and it is easily understood that the farmers could not be roused to their best efforts so long as the local merchant continued to exact this pound of flesh from every harvest. A study of the question, however, early made it clear that the farmers of the South were not the only ones handicapped by a lack of financial resources. The annual tightness of money in the crop moving season proved to be a perfect demonstration of the need of an adequate agricultural credit system. The American mortgage system proved to be an antiquated affair thrown aside by European countries a century ago. So the work was taken up as a national undertaking.

David Lubin, founder and American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, had for years been unsuccessfully endeavoring to get a hearing for his hobby of agricultural co-operation. Washington persisted in turning a deaf ear to his pleading. The Southern Commercial Congress learned of his efforts and induced the State Department to call him to the United States to explain the European systems to their delegates in Conference at Nashville, Tenn. This was in April, 1912. An Irishman, Sir Horace Plunkett, who had secured the adoption of agricultural credit systems among the Irish farmers, had conducted a commission of Irishmen through Europe to observe the operations of the Continental systems. Lubin thought that this would be the best way to bring the matter before the attention of the American public. Consequently it was decided to form an American commission to have at least two delegates from every state. The American Commission is the result. Three-fourths of the States of the Union are represented.

DAVID LUBIN AMERICAN DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME WHERE THE COMMISSION BEGINS ITS STUDIES

THE SOUTHERN BUILDING WASHINGTON D C. HOME OF THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS WHICH ORGANIZED THE AMERICAN COMMISSION

SENATOR DUNCAN U. FLETCHER OF FLORIDA PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE HEADING THE AMERICAN COMMISSION



PALACE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME ITALY, WHERE THE AMERICAN COMMISSION WILL BE WELCOMED TO EUROPE

DR. CLARENCE J. OWENS OF MARYLAND MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS WHO WILL DIRECT THE INVESTIGATION OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION

AMBASSADOR MYRON T. HERRICK WHO CONDUCTED THE GOVERNMENT'S INVESTIGATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SYSTEMS OF EUROPE

The American Commission now has the approval of President Wilson, ex-President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt. The adoption of an agricultural credit system is recommended in the platforms of all three of the great national political parties. The Commission has also been endorsed by Congress, the House of Governors, the National Grange, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, the National Farmers' Congress, the International Institute of Agriculture, and a number of other influential bodies.

The idea of agricultural co-operation has gained remarkable headway in the short time in which it has been discussed. The usual crop of legislative proposals on the subject has appeared. Two bills have been introduced in Congress and several others in the different state legislatures. However it is felt that, since the Canference of Governors appointed a committee of nine Governors to draft a legislative program for submission to all the legislatures, these scattering bills are premature. It is essential to the plan that uniform state legislation be secured. The movement is gaining as many financial backers as legislative advocates. Ambassador Herrick has recently announced his intention to give all of his time in the future to the furtherance of the work. It is even reported that Vincent Astor will financially support the "cause" just as Carnegie has supported peace and Rockefeller has showered his millions upon scientific research.

The preservation of individualism naturally is a subject of keen interest in these days of corporate control. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker have all resigned their self sufficiency before the superior strength of corporate organization. Only the farmer, the conservative of conservatives, the backbone of individualism, has clung tenaciously to the old-fashioned practices that make the American farm family a complete unit unto itself. What he needs he buys for himself; not only does he produce his grain through his own effort alone but he is his own agent in selling it. He borrows upon the credit of his own name or on the security of his land alone. He thinks alone, acts alone, and competes alone against many. And there are none to deny that no prosperity, no economic gain, perhaps, could compensate for the loss of his individualism in the citizenship of the nation.

Now comes the doctrine of co-operation. And the cry is raised, "The American farmer would not sacrifice his individualism to adopt such methods. It is all right in Europe where farmers can be "handled" but in America the farmer is too independent."

But when does co-operation demand a sacrifice of individualism? Co-operation is rather a means to secure corporate strength without such loss. You are no less independent for working "with" a man. You lose your individualism only when you work "for" a man or more properly when you are the servant of a machine. The American farmers are needlessly handicapping themselves. Independence demands equality but not seclusion nor aloofness from all partnerships.

So say the apostles of agricultural co-operation. They are firm in their belief that co-operation is an economic necessity for the farmers. Intelligence, judgment, individualism, they declare, would measure the success of co-operative undertakings. The strength of the whole organization would depend upon the strength of the units that compose it.

It is a curious anomaly that the United States though the greatest food-producing country in the world, is the most backward of all in the credit facilities extended to its farmers. It is not possible to satisfactorily account for this state of affairs, but undoubtedly the great prosperity of the farmers was primarily responsible for the neglect of their needs. The cheapness of the land and its great fertility made any attempt at intense or even thorough cultivation unnecessary. New lands were being constantly opened up by the Government and whenever the land lost its productivity in one district the farmers would emigrate west and open up new farms. It has been said that the American farmer of those days was more a miner than a farmer in that he simply dug his profits out of the fertility of his soil. The true science of farming is to employ the land simply as a manufacturing plant which is developed and made through artificial means to produce a yield far beyond that obtainable at its natural fertility.

Today farming conditions in the United States are changed. The farmer no longer is able to count upon new territories to open up. He must buy his land and generally at high prices. He cannot afford to wear out its fertility and throw it aside. Instead he must add to it from year to year. He must employ the most improved types of agricultural machinery in order to reap the greatest benefit from the land. The farmer has become a manufacturer. He is in the same position as the men engaged in other industries and he consequently must rely upon credit, just as they do, in order to successfuly conduct his manufacturing plant. To purchase fertilizers, machinery, to irrigate or grade his land, to permanently improve his fields he must invest capital. It is not reasonable to expect him to put up all this capital himself. He should be able to make use of credit just as any business corporation does.

But despite these present-day requirements the farmer finds himself without any adequate means to secure this credit. The banking system of the country was built in the interest of the merchant and the manufacturer. The farmer is an outsider and secures generally but indifferent accommodations from the banks. The national banks are denied the right to lend their funds on his mortgage. He has the state banks and the insurance companies to depend upon, but apparently they are not adequate. For short time loans on personal security he is handicapped because the banks as a rule have no means of judging of his resources as accurately as they may of the merchant or manufacturer. There is no mercantile agency to list the farmers. Also the banks are in closer touch with the business men than they are with the farmers. This of course is not an invariable condition. There are many banks which cater to farm loans. The permission to establish national banks with smaller capital in small towns has probably helped a great deal. But generally the banks of today are not responsive to the needs of the farmers. The deposits of the country are in the big cities. The natural channel for bank funds to take is towards the industrial or speculative enterprises. The farmer is the outsider. He may get money from the banks but he has to divert it from its normal course to do so. There is no system that carries a stream of money into agriculture as it is carried toward other enterprises.

In Europe the conditions of fifty years ago were quite the reverse of what they were in the United States. The land had long since lost most of its natural fertility. It was like the cow which the farmer's boy said, "Didn't give no milk. You had to take it from her." The land had to be developed, exploited, and money was needed to do that. So in Germany, that most scientific of all nations, systems of agricultural credit were devised.

To provide the short time loans the Germans formed societies of farmers who pledged themselves jointly liable for any loans made in the name of the society. Then the society handled the funds and in turn made loans to the farmers who were members of the society. The principle was simply that a group of farmers could borrow more easily and at lower rates than a single farmer. These societies also received savings deposits. They were mutual aid societies and made no attempt to take a profit out of the transaction. Their aim was simply to help the farmers to borrow at as low interest rates as possible.

To provide funds for the long time loans other associations were formed wherein the landholders also pledged their possessions as collective security for the debts of the society. In these societies, however, bonds were issued just as are the bonds of a railroad in this country and the money secured from the sale of the bonds was loaned to members of the society. The bonds were based upon mortgages of the members. It was simply a scheme to make a big society responsible to lenders instead of forcing an investor loaning money on farm lands to collect personally from an individual farmer.

As simple as these plans sound and for that matter as simple as they actually are in principle, they have been developed into a network of credit organizations which supply every cent of money used by the farmers of the German Empire. Practically every farmer in Germany is a banker or can easily become one. Instead of the German farmers remaining on the outside and getting what consideration they could from another man's banking system they have built up one of their own which they control.

These systems provide a regular channel for the diversion of a portion of the savings of the German people to the development of their farms. All over the empire the little farmer's banks are found. Week by week the village artisan, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker place their little savings in these banks and from there it goes into the farmer's hands. And what is most important, the farmers who receive this money, must pledge themselves to spend it for some improvement to their land or for the purchase of some implement or article that will increase their production, increase their income, increase the riches of the Empire. Incessantly the machine goes round, receiving money from everywhere and turning it over to the farmers and every cent that takes this route means more wheat, more food, more wealth for the German people.

The most satisfactory feature of agricultural co-operation is that it has been put in practice in practically all of the countries of Europe. Certainly a system that has served with equal satisfaction the needs of the farmers of fourteen countries, of fourteen or indeed many more nationalities, should not be dismissed simply on the ground of non-adaptability without thorough study. So the American commission proposes to study the operations of the systems, to observe them at first hand among the Danes and Germans, the French and Italians, among the many races of Austria-Hungary and among the farmers of Russia and Ireland. The field of study will be exceptionally broad. The first agricultural co-operative credit systems were devised in Germany. From that country they were carried into the other countries and in each instance there were modifications made in the plans of operation in order to make the systems conform to the conditions and forms of Government of the country to which they were transplanted. The same thing will have to be done in order to secure a satisfactory system for the United States.

An instance of this is the German system of land mortgage associations and the French adaptation of the same idea. In Germany, shortly after the Seven Years' War, King Frederick the Great compelled his barons to pledge their great estates as security for loans which he proposed to use to develop the agricultural resources of Prussia which had suffered severely from the wars. Such high handed methods were certainly a curious beginning for a system which has developed into a mutual aid association. This compulsory pooling of their land by the nobles finally led to the formation of the Landschaften Associations, organizations in which the members voluntarily pledged their land as joint security for debts to be incurred by the society. These societies issued mortgage bonds which were listed on the great financial exchanges and dealt in as commonly as are the best railroad bonds in the United States today. These bonds were based upon mortgages given to the Landschaften by any member desiring to borrow. The purchaser of the bond could depend upon the strength of the entire Landschaften for security for his bond. The bond holder had nothing to do with the borrowing farmer. The society became responsible for the farmer and if he defaulted only the society suffered. Of course, that made the bond a great deal better investment than a farm mortgage, and the investor was willing to buy it at a much lower rate of interest than he would have extended to the individual farmer on a mortgage. The system secured an enormous fund of money for the German farmers at far lower interest rates than were otherwise obtainable and upon easier terms. So the French decided to copy this idea. But they went about it in an entirely different way. In the first place, as the French have not the problem of dual Government, as is the case among the federated states of the German Empire it was decided, probably for economy of management, to have one national mortgage system instead of many, and to depend upon Government control instead of competition to keep down the rates of interest to the farmers. Then, as it was manifestly impracticable to pledge as security the farm lands of all France, a cash capital was subscribed instead. Upon these principles there was built up the Credit Foncier of France, the greatest land bank in the world. Later the Germans borrowed the French modification of their own idea, but changed it a second time, organizing the German Land Banks.

So the systems have been transferred from country to country changing somewhat each time. In the United States there will undoubtedly arise problems which will necessitate even further and new modifications.

There seems little doubt but that the application of these principles in the United States will radically change agricultural conditions. Agriculture in this country is not progressing. The production of foodstuffs is increasing only about one-fourth as fast as the population and consequently prices of foodstuffs are jumping skyward every year. The solution of the problem seems to be the creation of better credit facilities. More capital put into farming would permit of a higher development of the land, a more general use of fertilizers, of better machinery and of the scientific methods which the Government has gone to such great expense to teach the farmer but which require so much money to apply.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON
His attitude towards good roads has been a source of great encouragement to those working for development of National Highways in every State in the Union.

President Wilson Is For Great Highways

"You Cannot Rationally Increase the Prosperity of This Country Without Increasing the Road Facilities of This Country," Says Chief Executive.

The election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency of the United States carries with it encouragement to the advocates of Federal aid in highway improvement. It insures an administration friendly to the efforts of the American Automobile Association and other bodies who are co-operating with it in the work to re-establish the policy of road building as one of the fixed and definite policies of the national government.

President Wilson in many public addresses has voiced his belief in the wisdom of national improvement of means of communication, and particularly of roads, to which he specifically referred in his address at the American Road Congress at Atlantic City, on that occasion saying among other things:

"A nation is bound together by its means of communication; and its means of communication create its thought.

"We must more and more engage the government in providing the general facilities of the common life. There is no breach in that of any of our older understandings of the functions of government. We have never doubted that the government had the right to supply these facilities which private endeavor has never been expected to supply. Therefore, we are not upon a new ground of theory; we are merely upon a new ground of tactics.

"The question of highways is one of the few great instrumentalities of our public and our communal life with which the government is of necessity connected. I see that we must do what we have been backward in doing as compared with other nations.

"I tell you frankly my interest in good roads is not merely an interest in the pleasure of riding in automobiles. It is not merely an interest in the much more important matter of affording farmers of this country and residents in villages means of ready access to such neighboring markets as they need for economic benefit, but it is also the interest in weaving a complicated and elaborate a net of neighborhood and State and National opinion together as it is possible to weave. It is of the most fundamental importance that the United States should think in big pieces, should think together, should think ultimately as a whole, and I feel in my enthusiasm for good roads something of the old opposition that there always has been in me to any kind of sectional feeling.

"I believe that it is the proper futhat the extension of all the varied mtics of different soils, ought to be so enction of the government to see to it odern knowledge, about characteris-xtended, so carried everywhere to the farmer as to build up by the aid of the government this thing that feeds us, and ought to continue to feed the world, and whenever you speak of that, whenever you increase what the United States is doing, you must immediately increase the facilities of the United States for handling what it has made after it has made it. You cannot rationally increase the prosperity of this country without increasing the road facilities of this country."

In view of these expressions, the feeling among Federal aid advocates is that there should be little delay in obtaining from Congress the adoption of a comprehensive and intelligent plan for National participation in the good roads movement on a more extensive scale than has heretofore been contemplated.—Raleigh News and Observer.

MOSTLY CONTEMPLATIVE

(By T. W. Chambliss.)

Multitudes of men and women are living under the shadow of some nameless, unspoken sorrow—maybe some disappointment in their life plans, their business affairs, their desired ambitions, their personal affections—to them it appears that hope is blighted, the brightness of the morning is turned into a dark, dull, gray day. What a world of heartache comes from what appears to be a maladjustment of personal relation. Chronic misunderstanding and the apparent impossibility of understanding seem to be at the bottom of much heart pain.

Thae olden-time writer, Vinet, said: "Nothing teaches the soul so many things as sorrow." The Galalean teacher tenderly pronounces a blessing on those that mourn. Suffering seems to be in the life programme—provided as a part of the earthly lot. The babe in the crib smiles—the same babe weeps. Age brings much but even age does not bring escape from sorrow or from heart pain. Oft, when the smile is upon the lips, sorrow is at the heart. There may be and verily there is often inward bleeding when without all is serene.

Many are heavy-hearted because they are over-weighted with sensitiveness. They feel keenly every look, every tone, every breath of criticism or disapproval and wither in loneliness and neglect. The thoughtless world moves on—too busy to cast a glance and those sensitive ones are left behind, seemingly forgotten, they are overlooked, unconsidered and immediately they consider that they are "nobody" and they are miserable. Others are wretched because their lives are full of ungratified desire. They beat their wings against the bars of hard, unyielding circumstance, like caged birds. It appears that they do not know how to place themselves in the busy world. Others seem to be the victims of hard, cruel fate—a fate that is blind, pitiless, and they seem to be consigned to failure and defeat, it appears that they are shut up in a prison house, with walls of unchangeable conditions like unto the walls of a prison yard. They seem to be loaded down with ball and chain and condemned to continual toil without reward. It seems so—but is it so?

Sharp pain which passes is soon forgotten. Acute illness may soon be over and the sick one be stronger than before. Short-lived suffering is easily borne but the chronic miseries that grow stale, that do not rouse fortitude, cause one to settle into lifelong weariness and result in irresolution. Some seem to have been born under a shadow—some seem to have never learned the "how" of a smile. So many—how many? Some seem to have no capacity for joy or hope. What is more pathetic? Sometimes faces of children bear the image of age—they are smileless faces. Children that grow to maturity and never discover that the sunshine is the God-smile. They seem not to know that life is the God-gift. They are often the result of hereditary wrong. They are sometimes the result of the craze for gain.

Pressure upon some nerve of sensation causes bodily pain. Withdraw the pressure and the pain ceases. An excess of blood rushes to the spot or is arrested at the spot which has been cut or bruised; the blood presses hard upon the nerves and perhaps produces heat or inflammation. Relief comes from drawing away this excess of blood. On the other hand, center the forces of thought and feling upon a sad fact—no matter what—and the mind suffers pain or grief from this abnormal pressure. Turn those same mental forces in another direction—forward, outward, upward—away from the sore spot. Make room for other thoughts, other feelings, other interests, and if these are worthy of us, the healing begins.

Attempting to drown the feeling of woe in empty frivolity and dissipation is to trust to a remedy which is worse than the disease. Seeking fortitude in coarse stimulants is mere folly. If true relief is desired strive to bring the being into the right relation to law and love. Honest work is curative. Idle men and idle women are often victims of depression. Any worthy industry, any occupation of mind or hand about proper business, will lighten care, soothe grief, heal hurst, and drive away the "blue devils." There is no peace in good-for-nothingness. "In idleness alone is perpetual dispair."

WEEK'S NEWS AT LUMBERTON

Change of Hotel Management—Well Known Surveyor Dead—Other Items of a Personal and General Nature.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., May 3.—Messrs. G. Y. Jones and Theo. Perrin have rented from Messrs. B. A. Anderson & Son, the Waverly Hotel, and took charge May 1st. Mr. Jones is agent for the V. & C. S., which position he still retains. Mr. Perrin is acting manager of the hotel. Mesdames Jones and Perrin will do the housekeeping.

The new management declares that no pains will be spared to satisfy the traveling public insofar as it is possible to do so. No more clever people are to be found than Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Perrin. Mr. H. H. Anderson, the retiring manager, will remain in Lumberton, boarding at the Waverly.

The dancing school which began here last Monday night is proving a grand success, in fact, far beyond the hopes of the promoters. In the class are about 40 young people. Mrs. Vaughan and Miss Myers, of Wilmington, who are giving lessons, have already convinced their pupils that they know their business, and if the young folks will work as faithfully as the teachers Lumberton may soon be able to give dances without having to import dancers, though those from elsewhere, ladies and gentlemen, will always be welcome.

The anonymous letter writers continue to do business on the small scale. "A fool and his money soon parts", is an old saying. The change thrown away for stamps used in mailing these cowardly missives better be saved for future needs. Some of these typewritten letters were, perhaps, dictated by a man to a woman who touched the keys, but all are not typewritten, and the postoffice department now has some of these black hand epistles in hand. To our certain knowledge, a man employed by the government in Washington has been here for several days. Not necessary for us to say how we know these facts.

From some source, unknown to anyone, a good many people in town have gotten the idea into their heads that the town election to be held to ratify the action of the primary held last Tuesday, is to be held next Tuesday, May 6th. This is a big mistake, as the election will be held Monday, May 5th. For years and years, it has been the custom to hold the town election on the first Monday in May, and there will be no exception this time. Remember that.

Just about 4:30 one afternoon the coming week a marriage will take place in town and Lumberton will relinquish its claims upon another fine girl. The newly wed couple will leave on the 5:35 train for Tampa, Fla., where the groom-to-be holds a responsible position with one of the largest concerns doing business in that city. They expect to make their future home in Tampa. May their lives be long and of continued sunshine.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Caldwell and daughter, Miss Annie Ruth, returned Thursday from Panama and other points of interest. They were absent about three weeks and had a most enjoyable trip.

The case of State vs. Will C. McKenzie for killing Charlie Jones, his brother-in-law, in Scotland county last Summer or Fall, has been removed from Scotland to Robeson county, to be tried at the July term of court. Messrs. McIntyre, Lawrence & Proctor will prosecute McKenzie, while Messrs. McLean, Varser & McLean will defend.

Early closing of many business houses began Thursday and as will be the case on judgment day, quite a number came in late or got left out. There is a movement now on foot to get all the grocery stores to close at 7 o'clock. Some have always been willing to do this while others have stuck out, hoping to be benefitted by the others closing. Get together, gentlemen, take a little rest yourself, spend a little time with your families before they retire and let your clerks have a little time off. How often do some of you see your little ones? They are asleep when you go in at night, you leave before they wake in the morning, and Sunday you raise a row if they don't keep quiet and let you sleep. Come across.

If we were told that we had to spend the remainder of our days at some quiet home where we could rest and not be disturbed, and would be allowed to make our own selection as to the place, we would hurry down to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Linkhaw and tell them we had come to stay. Lumberton has many beautiful homes covering much more ground, but the Linkhaw home is our idea of a "beauty spot on earth."

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark, who have for some time been conducting the Clark Hotel on 12th street, returned this week to their old home at Clarkton. Their daughter, Mrs. Pedneau, succeeds them at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Pedneau have for some time occupied the McNeill house on West Fifth street, but moved this week to the hotel. Sheriff Clark returns to Clarkton to look after his farm work, but will spend much time here.

Next Saturday, May 10th, being memorial day, it is expected that a large number of the old soldiers will spend the day here. The memorial address will be delivered by Mr. H. E. Stacy after which Robeson Chapter, U. D. C., will serve dinner to the veterans and their wives. The Pastime Theatre closed a contract several weeks ago for a thrilling war picture in which the gray defeated the blue, to be used on that day. The picture is 3,000 feet long and has just been released. Everybody, old and young, should see this picture.

Mr. Wellington West, a surveyor by profession, of Wishart's township, died Thursday night after an illness of a few hours. Thursday morning he came to town and going to a drug store asked a clerk to give him something for indigestion. The clerk gave him some kind of harmless mixture and the man left. Later he became very sick and a physician was called, and still later as he did not improve another physician was sent for, but all efforts to save the man were in vain. The report was circulated that Dr. Pope had given the first medicine, but Dr. Pope says he did not see the man and knew nothing about the matter, that while Mr. West did get the medicine at the Pope Drug Store, he knew nothing of it. The bottle containing the medicine was secured and the contents examined, but there was nothing in it to hurt anyone, even if the whole bottle had been taken at one time. No blame can be attached to anyone.

Dr. and Mrs. Griffith have been spending the week in town with relatives. While here the doctor is having some improvements made in some of their buildings which will add much to their appearance. The old Columbia hotel and the stores occupied by Messrs. Townsend Brothers and Mr. H. Dunie are to be given coats of paint which will give them the appearance of new buildings. Other buildings will also be repaired.

Mr. Jno. T. Biggs lost a fine horse last night, it is said, as the result of being poisoned. Mr. Biggs heard a noise about the barn about 11 o'clock and when he went to investigate he found the animal walking around the stable, seemingly suffering greatly. A veterinary surgeon was hastily called who was soon on the ground, but the horse was dying when he arrived.

Those of us who thought there was no home-raised meat in the country were surely mistaken, as has been clearly proven this week. Two farmers that we know of have sold here during the past two or three days nearly a ton of the nicest kind of bacon. Gee, but those hams weighing in the twenties, surely look good. These farmers just sold their meat because they were overstocked. Nothing but the cash would buy it. We saw two fine hams a few days ago that weighed together 110 pounds.

Prof. R. E. Sentelle and family left Wednesday for Canton, Haywood county, upon receipt of a telegram announcing the death of Capt. W. S. Terrell, father of Mrs. Sentelle. Prof. Sentelle will only be away for a short time, but his family will probably remain quite a while.

Mr. M. W. Floyd, one of the retiring town commissioners, has served seven years and it can be truly said that no man ever served it more faithfully. He retired of his own volition. Mr. W. J. Prevatt is another faithful servant of the town who has served faithfully for several different terms. He was also tired of the job.

Several readers of The Star seem to think that Col. Three Exes, of Fayetteville, who wrote such an interesting "railroad incident" for that paper a few days ago, was going after us about our item of April 13th in regard to the bully who bullied the Seaboard conductor from Maxton to Pembroke. We don't see it that way, and if we did we wouldn't talk back to a gentleman who is old enough for our grandfather. We are somewhat surprised, though, that a gentleman like we take the Colonel to be should lambast the conductor like he did, unless he has given the conductor the opportunity of pulling his book. If we understand him correctly he did not offer his mileage book to the conductor at all, but when the conductor saw at Pembroke that he had a book and offered to pull the mileage where does the kick come? The Colonel has traveled much in this country and in Europe. In our opinion if he had traveled through Scuffletown as often as we have he would have found that the railroad crossed the river or the river crossed the railroad more than three times between Maxton and Pembroke. How about Alma trestle, Colonel? Even if one conductor should do wrong, should the whole system be damned? We think not.

We regret exceedingly to report the continued illness of Mrs. Jno. T. Biggs who has been sick of fever for the past three weeks.

Dr. Wilder, a prominent physicias of Charlotte, spent yesterday here, having been called in consultation with the attending physician as to the condition of Mr. Jno. A. Rowland, who has been confined at his home for the past month on account of sickness.

Mrs. N. A. Thompson and children have moved to the Wishart place, three miles from town on the Fairmont road. Mrs. Thompson has been assisting the doctor at the hospital, but a superintendent has been secured and Mrs. Thompson and children will spend the Summer in the country. Dr. Thompson now owns the place where his family has moved and has good prospects for a fine truck and corn crop.

Little Ernest Redmond, seven-year-old son of Mr. Phil G. Redmond, of Bennettsville, S. C., died at the Thompson Hospital here today at 12:30 of lockjaw. One week ago the little fellow stuck a nail in his foot, but medical attention was promptly given and every precaution taken to prevent future trouble. Thursday the wound was thought to be entirely healed and the lad was allowed to cowe downtown in the afternoon. He also attended the picture show that night and was the picture of good health. Early yesterday morning it was noticed that his throat was swelled and Dr. Thompson was promptly called. The boy was at once removed to the hospital where everything was done that could be to save the beautiful young life, but to no avail. At the child's request Father Gallagher came from Wilmington to see him last night, returning this morning. The boy has spent his life with his grandparents and the family is distracted with grief. The funeral will be conducted from the residence tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 by Rev. Father Hayden, of Wilmington. The interment will be in the Norment cemetery. The grief-stricken father arrived from Bennettsville yesterday and was with his boy when the end came.

Mr. James L. Williamson, for the past three and a half years salesman in Mr. L. H. Caldwell's hardware store, has resigned his position, having stopped work Wednesday night. Mr. Williamson will devote most of his time to the Pastime Theatre, being an expert operator, besides this he will have one or two side lines at Lumberton.

Mrs. A. E. Floyd died at 8 o'clock tonight at the family home in Fairmont. Mr. Floyd was 60 years old last December. She had been in bad health for a long time and her passing was no surprise yet a great shock to loved ones. She was a daughter of the late Rev. A. R. Pitman. Mrs. Floyd is survived by her husband, two daughters and six sons, two of the sons being Messrs. M. W. and Fulton Floyd, of Lumberton. The funeral will be conducted from Fairmont Baptist church tomorrow afternoon.

Don't Scratch

D.D.D. Prescription stops that terrible itch in two seconds. A 50c. bottle proves it.

Scratching aggravates skin disease and gives but momentary relief. D.D.D. Prescription for Eczema is a mild, antiseptic wash that soothes, cleans and cures. We guarantee the first full size bottle to do all that is claimed for it; if not, your money back.

Rob't H. Bellamy, Wilmington, N. C.

SEVERAL CHARTERS YESTERDAY.

Two in Robeson County—Insurance Case in Scotland.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 3.—Charters are issued for the Southern Hosiery Mills Co., of Burlington, capital authorized $20,000 and subscribed $6,500, by L. C. Christman and others; the Shaw-McLeod Co., of St. Paul, Robeson county, capital $100,000 authorized and $3,600 subscribed by L. Shaw and others for mercantile business; The George J. Hales Co., of Rocky Mount, capital $50,000 authorized and $25,000 subscribed by George J. Hales and others for wholesale and retail mercantile business; The Fairmont Supply Co., of Fairmont, Robeson county, capital $20,000 authaorized and $6,500 subscribed by E. G. Floyd and others.

Insurance Commissioner Young has been notified that Lee Ratcliffe, whom he has been prosecuting in Scotland county on the charge of employing a negro to burn certain property of his so that he might collect the insurance, has been made to pay fines and costs aggregating over $1,000 and to refund the $485 insurance that he collected from the Carolina Insurance Co., of Wilmington.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL

Closing Exercises, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow—Exercises

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., May 3.—The closing exercises of the Warsaw High School take place today, Sunday and Tuesday, May 6th.

At the Baptist church, Rev. Geo. Matthis will preach to the parents and children. On Tuesday at 11 A. M., President Wright, E. C. T. S., will deliver an address to the school which will be followed by graduating exercises. Six pupils will receive diplomas, one a certificate.

Tuesday night recitations and declamations by members of the literary societies will take place. It was hoped to dedicate the fine, new building at this time, but unavoidable circumstances cause the postponement of those exercises. This building is a monument to the foresight, taste and energy of the chairman and members of the board of trustes, who have served their community with such unselfishh zeal.

The single phase system for electrification of railroads in preference to the third rail has been adopted by the Swiss government.

The sausage eaten in this country in the course of a year would encircle the earth more than six times.

E. H. Rife, Rock Springs, Wyo., has just married Mrs. F. C. Doyle, who was his sweetheart 50 years ago.

The Library of Congress at Washington is the third largest collection of books in the world.

Chicago is contemplating the installation of a $6,000,000 high-pressure water system for fire purposes.

WHY IS WILMINGTON FIRM?

Because Its Citizens Have Learned The Truth.

After reading this generous and encouraging report from Mr. Winner, those who have the misfortune to suffer, as he did, will naturally long to get similar relief. But to get the same good as Mr. Winner had, you should get the same remedy. There are, of course, other kidney pills, but there are no other kidney pills the same as Doan's. That is why Wilmington people demand the genuine.

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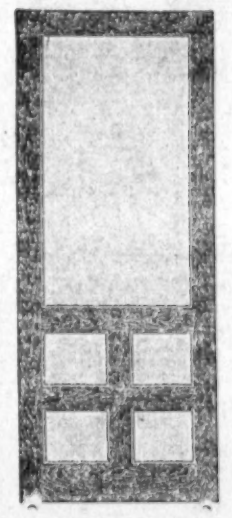

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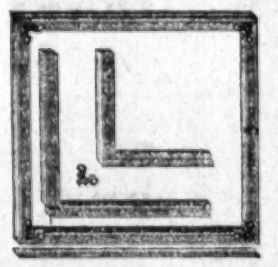

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THE AMERICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

AND ITS REMEDY FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

THE problem of the high cost of living is to be attacked from a new direction. The effort to hammer down the prices of corn, cauliflower, and cranberries through devastating the monopolies of the middlemen is to be supplemented by attempts to strengthen the resources of the farmer in order to increase his production, lower his expenses and to simplify the present methods of distributing and marketing food supplies. If the farmer can produce more food, cheaper food, and the swollen profits now demanded by the middleman can be squeezed out, the American wife may yet find another topic of conversation for the dinner table besides the high cost of living.

According to the new plan the farmer is to be made a banker, a wholesale buyer and distributer. The plan is based upon the principle of co-operation. By combining groups of farmers, first into banking societies, and then into buying and selling agencies, it is declared that the methods of food production and distribution in the United States will be revolutionized. In several sections of the country, chiefly among the fruit growers and the dairymen of the north central states, the practice of co-operative distribution has already been placed in operation. The other two features of the plan, those of co-operative banking and buying, have been perfected in many of the countries of Europe.

An investigation is about to be made of the European systems. It will be one of the biggest and most costly investigations ever undertaken even in this age and country of investigational mania. A commission of one hundred Americans has just set off upon a trip through fourteen countries of Europe, from Russia to Ireland, from Italy to Norway, to study at first hand the details of these systems.

The apostles of the cause of "agricultural co-operation" declare that there is nothing theoretical in their scheme. As to the banking side of it, which would seem, perhaps, the most difficult of realization, they point out that there are today some 17,000 such co-operative banks in Germany entrusted with considerably over $500,000,000 of deposits and that the mortgage credit institutions of the German farmers have secured some $2,000,000,000 in loans for German landholders. Moreover, experience has shown these institutions to be even more dependable than the commercial banking institutions. Eminent American bankers who have investigated the question have declared the theory of the plan sound from the banking standpoint.

The American Commission is an organization of federal and state delegates gathered together under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress. It is by no means a ready-made commission, but has grown bit by bit, and as it stands today is the result of two years' incessant effort. Heading the Commission are seven federal commissioners bearing the credentials of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. These commissioners are Senator Fletcher, of Florida, Chairman; Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture; Representative Moss, of Indiana, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture; Col. Harvie Jordan, of Georgia, President of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association; John Lee Coulter, of Minnesota, the Government's expert on agricultural statistics; Kenyon L. Butterfield, of Massachusetts, President of Amherst College, and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, of Maryland, Managing Director of the Southern Commercial Congress. Congress appropriated $25,000 for the compilation of a report upon the subject and also passed a joint resolution endorsing the Commission and requesting Secretary Bryan to bespeak for it the diplomatic courtesies of the foreign Governments. Accordingly, Secretary Bryan has placed the diplomatic officers at its service.

The Southern Commercial Congress became interested in the question of agricultural co-operation through its efforts to find some relief for the Southern farmers from the evils of the store lien system. It is a common practice in many Southern States for the farmers to purchase their goods of the local merchant on credit pledging their future crops as security for the debt. When the crops are harvested, the farmer is bound to sell them through the merchant at the latter's prices. No part of the Union is more dependent upon the farmers for a healthy development than the South, and it is easily understood that the farmers could not be roused to their best efforts so long as the local merchant continued to exact this pound of flesh from every harvest. A study of the question, however, early made it clear that the farmers of the South were not the only ones handicapped by a lack of financial resources. The annual tightness of money in the crop moving season proved to be a perfect demonstration of the need of an adequate agricultural credit system. The American mortgage system proved to be an antiquated affair thrown aside by European countries a century ago. So the work was taken up as a national undertaking.

David Lubin, founder and American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, had for years been unsuccessfully endeavoring to get a hearing for his hobby of agricultural co-operation. Washington persisted in turning a deaf ear to his pleading. The Southern Commercial Congress learned of his efforts and induced the State Department to call him to the United States to explain the European systems to their delegates in Conference at Nashville, Tenn. This was in April, 1912. An Irishman, Sir Horace Plunkett, who had secured the adoption of agricultural credit systems among the Irish farmers, had conducted a commission of Irishmen through Europe to observe the operations of the Continental systems. Lubin thought that this would be the best way to bring the matter before the attention of the American public. Consequently it was decided to form an American commission to have at least two delegates from every state. The American Commission is the result. Three-fourths of the States of the Union are represented.

While this work was being pushed ahead, others were busy at the same task from different directions. Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, had taken up the study of agricultural credit from the bankers' viewpoint. About three years ago, Mr. Herrick had spent a year in Germany and had studied the German systems then. He appeared before the American Bankers' Association and succeeded in having a committee of that organization appointed to investigate the question. Later he interested President Taft in the matter, and when Mr. Herrick was appointed Ambassador to France he was given the direction of the Government investigation which was carried on through the diplomatic officers. In October, 1912, President Taft called the subject to the attention of the Governors of the States and the Southern Commercial Congress was asked to provide speakers for the Conference of Governors held at Richmond last December. Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, made the address at the invitation of the Congress. When the Governors were the guests of the President at the White House to confer upon agricultural credit, Senator Fletcher, President of the Southern Commercial Congress, explained the investigation to be undertaken by the American Commission. A committee of nine Governors was appointed, which will consider the findings of the Commission and draft a legislative program which, when approved by two-thirds of the Governors, will be submitted by each Governor to his legislature. Thus the channel is open both to the federal Congress and to every state Legislature for the presentation of the case.

The American Commission now has the approval of President Wilson, ex-President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt. The adoption of an agricultural credit system is recommended in the platforms of all three of the great national political parties. The Commission has also been endorsed by Congress, the House of Governors, the National Grange, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, the National Farmers' Congress, the International Institute of Agriculture, and a number of other influential bodies.

The idea of agricultural co-operation has gained remarkable headway in the short time in which it has been discussed. The usual crop of legislative proposals on the subject has appeared. Two bills have been introduced in Congress and several others in the different state legislatures. However it is felt that, since the Conference of Governors appointed a committee of nine Governors to draft a legislative program for submission to all the legislatures, these scattering bills are premature. It is essential to the plan that uniform state legislation be secured. The movement is gaining as many financial backers as legislative advocates. Ambassador Herrick has recently announced his intention to give all of his time in the future to the furtherance of the work. It is even reported that Vincent Astor will financially support the "cause" just as Carnegie has supported peace and Rockefeller has showered his millions upon scientific research.

The preservation of individualism naturally is a subject of keen interest in these days of corporate control. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker have all resigned their self sufficiency before the superior strength of corporate organization. Only the farmer, the conservative of conservatives, the backbone of individualism, has clung tenaciously to the old-fashioned practices that make the American farm family a complete unit unto itself. What he needs he buys for himself; not only does he produce his grain through his own effort alone but he is his own agent in selling it. He borrows upon the credit of his own name or on the security of his land alone. He thinks alone, acts alone, and competes alone against many. And there are none to deny that no prosperity, no economic gain, perhaps, could compensate for the loss of his individualism in the citizenship of the nation.

Now comes the doctrine of co-operation. And the cry is raised, "The American farmer would not sacrifice his individualism to adopt such methods. It is all right in Europe where farmers can be "handled" but in America the farmer is too independent."

But when does co-operation demand a sacrifice of individualism? Co-operation is rather a means to secure corporate strength without such loss. You are no less independent for working "with" a man. You lose your individualism only when you work "for" a man or more properly when you are the servant of a machine. The American farmers are needlessly handicapping themselves. Independence demands equality but not seclusion nor aloofness from all partnerships.

So say the apostles of agricultural co-operation. They are firm in their belief that co-operation is an economic necessity for the farmers. Intelligence, judgment, individualism, they declare, would measure the success of co-operative undertakings. The strength of the whole organization would depend upon the strength of the units that compose it.

It is a curious anomaly that the United States though the greatest food-producing country in the world, is the most backward of all in the credit facilities extended to its farmers. It is not possible to satisfactorily account for this state of affairs, but undoubtedly the great prosperity of the farmers was primarily responsible for the neglect of their needs. The cheapness of the land and its great fertility made any attempt at intense or even thorough cultivation unnecessary. New lands were being constantly opened up by the Government and whenever the land lost its productivity in one district the farmers would migrate west and open up new farms. It has been said that the American farmer of those days was more a miner than a farmer in that he simply dug his profits out of the fertility of his soil. The true science of farming is to employ the land simply as a manufacturing plant which is developed and made through artificial means to produce a yield far beyond that obtainable at its natural fertility.

Today farming conditions in the United States are changed. The farmer no longer is able to count upon new territories to open up. He must buy his land and generally at high prices. He cannot afford to wear out its fertility and throw it aside. Instead he must add to it from year to year. He must employ the most improved types of agricultural machinery in order to reap the greatest benefit from the land. The farmer has become a manufacturer. He is in the same position as the men engaged in other industries and he consequently must rely upon credit, just as they do, in order to successfully conduct his manufacturing plant. To purchase fertilizers, machinery, to irrigate or grade his land, to permanently improve his fields he must invest capital. It is not reasonable to expect him to put up all this capital himself. He should be able to make use of credit just as any business corporation does.

But despite these present-day requirements the farmer finds himself without any adequate means to secure this credit. The banking system of the country was built in the interest of the merchant and the manufacturer. The farmer is an outsider and secures generally but indifferent accommodations from the banks. The national banks are denied the right to lend their funds on his mortgage. He has the state banks and the insurance companies to depend upon, but apparently they are not adequate. For short time loans on personal security he is handicapped because the banks as a rule have no means of judging of his resources as accurately as they may of the merchant or manufacturer. There is no mercantile agency to list the farmers. Also the banks are in closer touch with the business men than they are with the farmers. This of course is not an invariable condition. There are many banks which cater to farm loans. The permission to establish national banks with smaller capital in small towns has probably helped a great deal. But generally the banks of today are not responsive to the needs of the farmers. The deposits of the country are in the big cities. The natural channel for bank funds to take is towards the industrial or speculative enterprises. The farmer is the outsider. He may get money from the banks but he has to divert it from its normal course to do so. There is no system that carries a stream of money into agriculture as it is carried toward other enterprises.

In Europe the conditions of fifty years ago were quite the reverse of what they were in the United States. The land had long since lost most of its natural fertility. It was like the cow which the farmer's boy said, "Didn't give no milk. You had to take it from her." The land had to be developed, exploited, and money was needed to do that. So in Germany, that most scientific of all nations, systems of agricultural credit were devised.

To provide the short time loans the Germans formed societies of farmers who pledged themselves jointly liable for any loans made in the name of the society. Then the society handled the funds and in turn made loans to the farmers who were members of the society. The principle was simply that a group of farmers could borrow more easily and at lower rates than a single farmer. These societies also received savings deposits. They were mutual aid societies and made no attempt to take a profit out of the transaction. Their aim was simply to help the farmers to borrow at as low interest rates as possible.

To provide funds for the long time loans other associations were formed wherein the landholders also pledged their possessions as collective security for the debts of the society. In these societies, however, bonds were issued just as are the bonds of a railroad in this country and the money secured from the sale of the bonds was loaned to members of the society. The bonds were based upon mortgages of the members. It was simply a scheme to make a big society responsible to lenders instead of forcing an investor loaning money on farm lands to collect personally from an individual farmer.

As simple as these plans sound and for that matter as simple as they actually are in principle, they have been developed into a network of credit organizations which supply every cent of money used by the farmers of the German Empire. Practically every farmer in Germany is a banker or can easily become one. Instead of the German farmers remaining on the outside and getting what consideration they could from another man's banking system they have built up one of their own which they control.

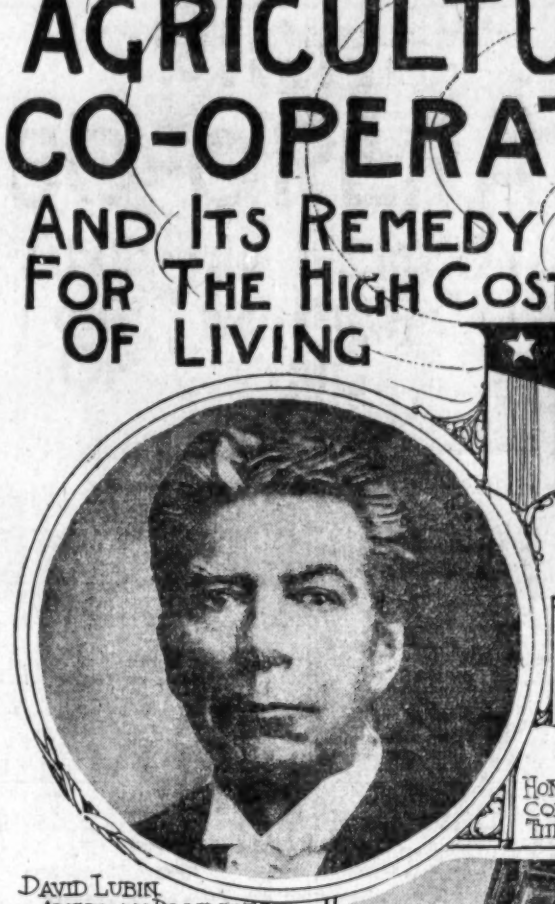
These systems provide a regular channel for the diversion of a portion of the savings of the German people to the development of their farms. All over the empire the little farmer's banks are found. Week by week the village artisan, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker place their little savings in these banks and from there it goes into the farmer's hands. And what is most important, the farmers who receive this money, must pledge themselves to spend it for some improvement to their land or for the purchase of some implement or article that will increase their production, increase their income, increase the riches of the Empire. Incessantly the machine goes round, receiving money from everywhere and turning it over to the farmers and every cent that takes this route means more wheat, more food, more wealth for the German people.

The most satisfactory feature of agricultural co-operation is that it has been put in practice in practically all of the countries of Europe. Certainly a system that has served with equal satisfaction the needs of the farmers of fourteen countries, of fourteen or indeed many more nationalities, should not be dismissed simply on the ground of non-adaptability without thorough study. So the American commission proposes to study the operations of the systems, to observe them at first hand among the Danes and Germans, the French and Italians, among the many races of Austria-Hungary and among the farmers of Russia and Ireland. The field of study will be exceptionally broad. The first agricultural co-operative credit systems were devised in Germany. From that country they were carried into the other countries and in each instance there were modifications made in the plans of operation in order to make the systems conform to the conditions and forms of Government of the country to which they were transplanted. The same thing will have to be done in order to secure a satisfactory system for the United States.

An instance of this is the German system of land mortgage associations and the French adaptation of the same idea. In Germany, shortly after the Seven Years' War, King Frederick the Great compelled his barons to pledge their great estates as security for loans which he proposed to use to develop the agricultural resources of Prussia which had suffered severely from the wars. Such high handed methods were certainly a curious beginning for a system which has developed into a mutual aid association. This compulsory pooling of their land by the nobles finally led to the formation of the Landschaften Associations, organizations in which the members voluntarily pledged their land as joint security for debts to be incurred by the society. These societies issued mortgage bonds which were listed on the great financial exchanges and dealt in as commonly as are the best railroad bonds in the United States today. These bonds were based upon mortgages given to the Landschaften by any member desiring to borrow. The purchaser of the bond could depend upon the strength of the entire Landschaften for security for his bond. The bond holder had nothing to do with the borrowing farmer. The society became responsible for the farmer and if he defaulted only the society suffered. Of course, that made the bond a great deal better investment than a farm mortgage, and the investor was willing to buy it at a much lower rate of interest than he would have extended to the individual farmer on a mortgage. The system secured an enormous fund of money for the German farmers at far lower interest rates than were otherwise obtainable and upon easier terms. So the French decided to copy this idea. But they went about it in an an entirely different way. In the first place, as the French have not the problem of dual Government, as is the case among the federated states of the German Empire it was decided, probably for economy of management, to have one national mortgage system instead of many, and to depend upon Government control instead of competition to keep down the rates of interest to the farmers. Then, as it was manifestly impracticable to pledge as security the farm lands of all France, a cash capital was subscribed instead. Upon these principles there was built up the Credit Foncier of France, the greatest land bank in the world. Later the Germans borrowed the French modification of their own idea, but changed it a second time, organizing the German Land Banks.

So the systems have been transferred from country to country changing somewhat each time. In the United States there will undoubtedly arise problems which will necessitate even further and new modifications.

There seems little doubt but that the application of these principles in the United States will radically change agricultural conditions. Agriculture in this country is not progressing. The production of foodstuffs is increasing only about one-fourth as fast as the population and consequently prices of foodstuffs are jumping skyward every year. The solution of the problem seems to be the creation of better credit facilities. More capital put into farming would permit of a higher development of the land, a more general use of fertilizers, of better machinery and of the scientific methods which the Government has gone to such great expense to teach the farmer but which require so much money to apply.



DAVID LUBIN AMERICAN DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME WHERE THE COMMISSION BEGINS ITS STUDIES

THE SOUTHERN BUILDING WASHINGTON D C. HOME OF THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS WHICH ORGANIZED THE AMERICAN COMMISSION

SENATOR DUNCAN U. FLETCHER OF FLORIDA PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE HEADING THE AMERICAN COMMISSION

PALACE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME ITALY, WHERE THE AMERICAN COMMISSION WILL BE WELCOMED TO EUROPE

DR. CLARENCE J. OWENS OF MARYLAND MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS WHO WILL DIRECT THE INVESTIGATION OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION

AMBASSADOR MYRON T. HERRICK WHO CONDUCTED THE GOVERNMENT'S INVESTIGATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SYSTEMS OF EUROPE

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON
His attitude towards good roads has been a source of great encouragement to those working for development of National Highways in every State in the Union.

President Wilson Is For Great Highways

"You Cannot Rationally Increase the Prosperity of This Country Without Increasing the Road Facilities of This Country," Says Chief Executive.

The election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency of the United States carries with it encouragement to the advocates of Federal aid in highway improvement. It insures an administration friendly to the efforts of the American Automobile Association and other bodies who are co-operating with it in the work to re-establish the policy of road building as one of the fixed and definite policies of the national government.

President Wilson in many public addresses has voiced his belief in the wisdom of national improvement of means of communication, and particularly of roads, to which he specifically referred in his address at the American Road Congress at Atlantic City, on that occasion saying among other things:

"A nation is bound together by its means of communication; and its means of communication create its thought.

"We must more and more engage the government in providing the general facilities of the common life. There is no breach in that of any of our older understandings of the functions of government. We have never doubted that the government had the right to supply these facilities which private endeavor has never been expected to supply. Therefore, we are not upon a new ground of theory; we are merely upon a new ground of tactics.

"The question of highways is one of the few great instrumentalities of our public and our communal life with which the government is of necessity connected. I see that we must do what we have been backward in doing as compared with other nations.

"I tell you frankly my interest in good roads is not merely an interest in the pleasure of riding in automobiles. It is not merely an interest in the much more important matter of affording farmers of this country and residents in villages means of ready access to such neighboring markets as they need for economic benefit, but it is also the interest in weaving a complicated and elaborate a net of neighborhood and State and National opinion together as it is possible to weave. It is of the most fundamental importance that the United States should think in big pieces, should think together, should think ultimately as a whole, and I feel in my enthusiasm for good roads something of the old opposition that there always has been in me to any kind of sectional feeling.

"I believe that it is the proper futhat the extension of all the varied mtics of different soils, ought to be so enction of the government to see to it odern knowledge, about characteris-xtended, so carried everywhere to the farmer as to build up by the aid of the government this thing that feeds us, and ought to continue to feed the world, and whenever you speak of that, whenever you increase what the United States is doing, you must immediately increase the facilities of the United States for handling what it has made after it has made it. You cannot rationally increase the prosperity of this country without increasing the road facilities of this country."

In view of these expressions, the feeling among Federal aid advocates is that there should be little delay in obtaining from Congress the adoption of a comprehensive and intelligent plan for National participation in the good roads movement on a more extensive scale than has heretofore been contemplated.—Raleigh News and Observer.

MOSTLY CONTEMPLATIVE

(By T. W. Chambliss.)

Multitudes of men and women are living under the shadow of some nameless, unspoken sorrow—maybe some disappointment in their life plans, their business affairs, their desired ambitions, their personal affections—to them it appears that hope is blighted, the brightness of the morning is turned into a dark, dull, gray day. What a world of heartache comes from what appears to be a maladjustment of personal relation. Chronic misunderstanding and the apparent impossibility of understanding seem to be at the bottom of much heart pain.

Thae olden-time writer, Vinet, said: "Nothing teaches the soul so many things as sorrow." The Galalean teacher tenderly pronounces a blessing on those that mourn. Suffering seems to be in the life programme—provided as a part of the earthly lot. The babe in the crib smiles—the same babe weeps. Age brings much but even age does not bring escape from sorrow or from heart pain. Oft, when the smile is upon the lips, sorrow is at the heart. There may be and verily there is often inward bleeding when without all is serene.

Many are heavy-hearted because they are over-weighted with sensitiveness. They feel keenly every look, every tone, every breath of criticism or disapproval and wither in loneliness and neglect. The thoughtless world moves on—too busy to cast a glance and those sensitive ones are left behind, seemingly forgotten, they are overlooked, unconsidered and immediately they consider that they are "nobody" and they are miserable. Others are wretched because their lives are full of ungratified desire. They beat their wings against the bars of hard, unyielding circumstance, like caged birds. It appears that they do not know how to place themselves in the busy world. Others seem to be the victims of hard, cruel fate—a fate that is blind, pitiless, and they seem to be consigned to failure and defeat, it appears that they are shut up in a prison house, with walls of unchangeable conditions like unto the walls of a prison yard. They seem to be loaded down with ball and chain and condemned to continual toil without reward. It seems so—but is it so?

Sharp pain which passes is soon forgotten. Acute illness may soon be over and the sick one be stronger than before. Short-lived suffering is easily borne but the chronic miseries that grow stale, that do not rouse fortitude, cause one to settle into lifelong weariness and result in irresolution. Some seem to have been born under a shadow—some seem to have never learned the "how" of a smile. So many—how many? Some seem to have no capacity for joy or hope. What is more pathetic? Sometimes faces of children bear the image of age—they are smileless faces. Children that grow to maturity and never discover that the sunshine is the God-smile. They seem not to know that life is the God-gift. They are often the result of hereditary wrong. They are sometimes the result of the craze for gain.

Pressure upon some nerve of sensation causes bodily pain. Withdraw the pressure and the pain ceases. An excess of blood rushes to the spot or is arrested at the spot which has been cut or bruisd; the blood presses hard upon the nerves and perhaps produces heat or inflammation. Relief comes from drawing away this excess of blood. On the other hand, center the forces of thought and feling upon a sad fact—no matter what—and the mind suffers pain or grief from this abnormal pressure. Turn those same mental forces in another direction—forward, outward, upward—away from the sore spot. Make room for other thoughts, other feelings, other interests, and if these are worthy of us, the healing begins.

Attempting to drown the feeling of woe in empty frivolity and dissipation is to trust to a remedy which is worse than the disease. Seeking fortitude in coarse stimulants is mere folly. If true relief is desired strive to bring the being into the right relation to law and love. Honest work is curative. Idle men and idle women are often victims of depression. Any worthy industry, any occupation of mind or hand about proper business, will lighten care, soothe grief, heal hurst and drive away the "blue devils." There is no peace in good-for-nothingness. "In idleness alone is perpetual dispair."

WEEK'S NEWS AT LUMBERTON

Change of Hotel Management—Well Known Surveyor Dead—Other Items of a Personal and General Nature.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., May 3.—Messrs. G. Y. Jones and Theo. Perrin have rented from Messrs. B. A. Anderson & Son, the Waverly Hotel, and took charge May 1st. Mr. Jones is agent for the V. & C. S., which position he still retains. Mr. Perrin is acting manager of the hotel. Mesdames Jones and Perrin will do the housekeeping.

The new management declares that no pains will be spared to satisfy the traveling public insofar as it is possible to do so. No more clever people are to be found than Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Perrin. Mr. H. H. Anderson, the retiring manager, will remain in Lumberton, boarding at the Waverly.

The dancing school which began here last Monday night is proving a grand success, in fact, far beyond the hopes of the promoters. In the class are about 40 young people. Mrs. Vaughan and Miss Myers, of Wilmington, who are giving lessons, have already convinced their pupils that they know their business, and if the young folks will work as faithfully as the teachers Lumberton may soon be able to give dances without having to import dancers, though those from elsewhere, ladies and gentlemen, will always be welcome.

The anonymous letter writers continue to do business on the small scale. "A fool and his money soon parts", is an old saying. The change thrown away for stamps used in mailing these cowardly missives better be saved for future needs. Some of these typewritten letters were, perhaps, dictated by a man to a woman who touched the keys, but all are not typewritten, and the postoffice department now has some of these black hand epistles in hand. To our certain knowledge, a man employed by the government in Washington has been here for several days. Not necessary for us to say how we know these facts.

From some source, unknown to anyone, a good many people in town have gotten the idea into their heads that the town election to be held to ratify the action of the primary held last Tuesday, is to be held next Tuesday, May 6th. This is a big mistake, as the election will be held Monday, May 5th. For years and years, it has been the custom to hold the town election on the first Monday in May, and there will be no exception this time. Remember that.

Just about 4:30 one afternoon the coming week a marriage will take place in town and Lumberton will relinquish its claims upon another fine girl. The newly wed couple will leave on the 5:35 train for Tampa, Fla., where the groom-to-be holds a responsible position with one of the largest concerns doing business in that city. They expect to make their future home in Tampa. May their lives be long and of continued sunshine.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Caldwell and daughter, Miss Annie Ruth, returned Thursday from Panama and other points of interest. They were absent about three weeks and had a most enjoyable trip.

The case of State vs. Will C. McKenzie for killing Charlie Jones, his brother-in-law, in Scotland county last Summer or Fall, has been removed from Scotland to Robeson county, to be tried at the July term of court. Messrs. McIntyre, Lawrence & Proctor will prosecute McKenzie, while Messrs. McLean, Varser & McLean will defend.

Early closing of many business houses began Thursday and as will be the case on judgment day, quite a number came in late or got left out. There is a movement now on foot to get all the grocery stores to close at 7 o'clock. Some have always been willing to do this while others have stuck out, hoping to be benefitted by the others closing. Get together, gentlemen, take a little rest yourself, spend a little time with your families before they retire and let your clerks have a little time off. How often do some of you see your little ones? They are asleep when you go in at night, you leave before they wake in the morning, and Sunday you raise a row if they don't keep quiet and let you sleep. Come across.

If we were told that we had to spend the remainder of our days at some quiet home where we could rest and not be disturbed, and would be allowed to make our own selection as to the place, we would hurry down to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Linkhaw and tell them we had come to stay. Lumberton has many beautiful homes covering much more ground, but the Linkhaw home is our idea of a "beauty spot on earth."

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark, who have for some time been conducting the Clark Hotel on 12th street, returned this week to their old home at Clarkton. Their daughter, Mrs. Pedneau, succeeds them at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Pedneau have for some time occupied the McNeill house on West Fifth street, but moved this week to the hotel. Sheriff Clark returns to Clarkton to look after his farm work, but will spend much time here.

Next Saturday, May 10th, being memorial day, it is expected that a large number of the old soldiers will spend the day here. The memorial address will be delivered by Mr. H. E. Stacy after which Robeson Chapter, U. D. C., will serve dinner to the veterans and their wives. The Pastime Theatre closed a contract several weeks ago for a thrilling war picture in which the gray defeated the blue, to be used on that day. The picture is 3,000 feet long and has just been released. Everybody, old and young, should see this picture.

Mr. Wellington West, a surveyor by profession, of Wishart's township, died Thursday night after an illness of a few hours. Thursday morning he came to town and going to a drug store asked a clerk to give him something for indigestion. The clerk gave him some kind of harmless mixture and the man left. Later he became very sick and a physician was called, and still later as he did not improve another physician was sent for, but all efforts to save the man were in vain. The report was circulated that Dr. Pope had given the first medicine, but Dr. Pope says he did not see the man and knew nothing about the matter, that while Mr. West did get the medicine at the Pope Drug Store, he knew nothing of it. The bottle containing the medicine was secured and the contents examined, but there was nothing in it to hurt anyone, even if the whole bottle had been taken at one time. No blame can be attached to anyone.

Dr. and Mrs. Griffith have been spending the week in town with relatives. While here the doctor is having some improvements made in some of their buildings which will add much to their appearance. The old Columbia hotel and the stores occupied by Messrs. Townsend Brothers and Mr. H. Dunle are to be given coats of paint which will give them the appearance of new buildings. Other buildings will also be repaired.

Mr. Jno. T. Biggs lost a fine horse last night, it is said, as the result of being poisoned. Mr. Biggs heard a noise about the barn about 11 o'clock and when he went to investigate he found the animal walking around the stable, seemingly suffering greatly. A veterinary surgeon was hastily called who was soon on the ground, but the horse was dying when he arrived.

Those of us who thought there was no home-raised meat in the country were surely mistaken, as has been clearly proven this week. Two farmers that we know of have sold here during the past two or three days nearly a ton of the nicest kind of bacon. Gee, but those hams weighing in the twenties, surely look good. These farmers just sold their meat because they were overstocked. Nothing but the cash would buy it. We saw two fine hams a few days ago that weighed together 110 pounds.

Prof. R. E. Sentelle and family left Wednesday for Canton, Haywood county, upon receipt of a telegram announcing the death of Capt. W. S. Terrell, father of Mrs. Sentelle. Prof. Sentelle will only be away for a short time, but his family will probably remain quite a while.

Mr. M. W. Floyd, one of the retiring town commissioners, has served seven years and it can be truly said that no man ever served it more faithfully. He retired of his own volition. Mr. W. J. Prevatt is another faithful servant of the town who has served faithfully for several different terms. He was also tired of the job.

Several readers of The Star seem to think that Col. Three Exes, of Fayetteville, who wrote such an interesting "railroad incident" for that paper a few days ago, was going after us about our item of April 13th in regard to the bully who bullied the Seaboard conductor from Maxton to Pembroke. We don't see it that way, and if we did we wouldn't talk back to a gentleman who is old enough for our grandfather. We are somewhat surprised, though, that a gentleman like we take the Colonel to be should lambast the conductor like he did, unless he has given the conductor the opportunity of pulling his book. If we understand him correctly he did not offer his mileage book to the conductor at all, but when the conductor saw at Pembroke that he had a book and offered to pull the mileage where does the kick come? The Colonel has traveled much in this country and in Europe. In our opinion if he had traveled through Scuffletown as often as we have he would have found that the railroad crossed the river or the river crossed the railroad more than three times between Maxton and Pembroke. How about Alma trestle, Colonel? Even if one conductor should do wrong, should the whole system be damned? We think not.

We regret exceedingly to report the continued illness of Mrs. Jno. T. Biggs who has been sick of fever for the past three weeks.

Dr. Wilder, a prominent physicias of Charlotte, spent yesterday here, having been called in consultation with the attending physician as to the condition of Mr. Jno. A. Rowland, who has been confined at his home for the past month on account of sickness.

Mrs. N. A. Thompson and children have moved to the Wishart place, three miles from town on the Fairmont road. Mrs. Thompson has been assisting the doctor at the hospital, but a superintendent has been secured and Mrs. Thomnson and children will spend the Summer in the country. Dr. Thompson now owns the place where his family has moved and has good prospects for a fine truck and corn crop.

Little Ernest Redmond, seven-year-old son of Mr. Phil G. Redmond, of Bennettsville, S. C., died at the Thompson Hospital here today at 12:30 of lockjaw. One week ago the little fellow stuck a nail in his foot, but medical attention was promptly given and every precaution taken to prevent future trouble. Thursday the wound was thought to be entirely healed and the lad was allowed to cowe downtown in the afternoon. He also attended the picture show that night and was the picture of good health. Early yesterday morning it was noticed that his throat was swelled and Dr. Thompson was promptly called. The boy was at once removed to the hospital where everything was done that could be to save the beautiful young life, but to no avail. At the child's request Father Gallagher came from Wilmington to see him last night, returning this morning. The boy has spent his life with his grandparents and the family is distracted with grief. The funeral will be conducted from the residence tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 by Rev. Father Hayden, of Wilmington. The interment will be in the Norment cemetery. The grief-stricken father arrived from Bennettsville yesterday and was with his boy when the end came.

Mr. James L. Williamson, for the past three and a half years salesman in Mr. L. H. Caldwell's hardware store, has resigned his position, having stopped work Wednesday night. Mr. Williamson will devote most of his time to the Pastime Theatre, being an expert operator, besides this he will have one or two side lines at Lumberton.

Mrs. A. E. Floyd died at 8 o'clock tonight at the family home in Fairmont. Mr. Floyd was 60 years old last December. She had been in bad health for a long time and her passing was no surprise yet a great shock to loved ones. She was a daughter of the late Rev. A. R. Pitman. Mrs. Floyd is survived by her husband, two daughters and six sons, two of the sons being Messrs. M. W. and Fulton Floyd, of Lumberton. The funeral will be conducted from Fairmont Baptist church tomorrow afternoon.

SEVERAL CHARTERS YESTERDAY.

Two in Robeson County—Insurance Case in Scotland.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 3.—Charters are issued for the Southern Hosiery Mills Co., of Burlington, capital authorized $20,000 and subscribed $6,500, by L. C. Christman and others; the Shaw-McLeod Co., of St. Paul, Robeson county, capital $100,000 authorized and $3,600 subscribed by L. Shaw and others for mercantile business; The George J. Hales Co., of Rocky Mount, capital $50,000 authorized and $25,000 subscribed by George J. Hales and others for wholesale and retail mercantile business; The Fairmont Supply Co., of Fairmont, Robeson county, capital $20,000 authaorized and $6,500 subscribed by E. G. Floyd and others.

Insurance Commissioner Young has been notified that Lee Ratcliffe, whom he has been prosecuting in Scotland county on the charge of employing a negro to burn certain property of his so that he might collect the insurance, has been made to pay fines and costs aggregating over $1,000 and to refund the $485 insurance that he collected from the Carolina Insurance Co., of Wilmington.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL

Closing Exercises, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow—Exercises

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., May 3.—The closing exercises of the Warsaw High School take place today, Sunday and Tuesday, May 6th.

At the Baptist church, Rev. Geo. Matthis will preach to the parents and children. On Tuesday at 11 A. M., President Wright, E. C. T. S., will deliver an address to the school which will be followed by graduating exercises. Six pupils will receive diplomas, one a certificate.

Tuesday night recitations and declamations by members of the literary societies will take place. It was hoped to dedicate the fine, new building at this time, but unavoidable circumstances cause the postponement of those exercises. This building is a monument to the foresight, taste and energy of the chairman and members of the board of trustes, who have served their community with such unselfishh zeal.

The single phase system for electrification of railroads in preference to the third rail has been adopted by the Swiss government.

The sausage eaten in this country in the course of a year would encircle the earth more than six times.

E. H. Rife, Rock Springs, Wyo., has just married Mrs. F. C. Doyle, who was his sweetheart 50 years ago.

The Library of Congress at Washington is the third largest collection of books in the world.

Chicago is contemplating the installation of a $6,000,000 high-pressure water system for fire purposes.

WHY IS WILMINGTON FIRM?

Because Its Citizens Have Learned The Truth.

After reading this generous and encouraging report from Mr. Winner, those who have the misfortune to suffer, as he did, will naturally long to get similar relief. But to get the same good as Mr. Winner had, you should get the same remedy. There are, of course, other kidney pills, but there are no other kidney pills the same as Doan's. That is why Wilmington people demand the genuine.

S. C. Winner, jeweler, 215 E. Market st., Wilmington N. C., says: "I still believe Doan's Kidney Pills a good kidney medicine, and I cheerfully confirm the testimonial I formerly gave in their favor. This remedy has been used in my family, being procured at Bellamy's Drug Store, and it has given relief from backache and other symptoms of kidney complaint."

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Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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ANNUAL CONFEDERATE VETERANS REUNION

Chattanooga, Tenn.
May 27th to 29th, 1913
Low Round-trip Fares
—VIA—
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Tickets will be on sale on May 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and for trains scheduled to reach Chattanooga before noon on May 25th, 1913.

Tickets will be limited returning to reach original starting point not later than midnight of June 5th, or if you desire to remain longer, by depositing your ticket with special agent, Chattanooga, and paying a fee of fifty cents, final limit will be extended until June 25th, 1913.

Tickets for this occasion will be on basis of one cent per mile.

For complete and detailed information as to round-trip fares, schedules, special service, etc., ask your agent or address,

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Traveling Passenger Agent,
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Will cure your **Rheumatism** Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects Etc. **Antiseptic Anodyne,** used internally and externally. Price 25c.

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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter s Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
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Scratching aggravtes skin disease and gives but momentary relief. D.D.D. Prescription for Eczema is a mild, antiseptic wash that soothes, cleans and cures. We guarantee the first full size bottle to do all that is claimed for it; if not, your money back.

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Our builders' hardware has the best reputation, because the best builders come to our store to buy their supplies.

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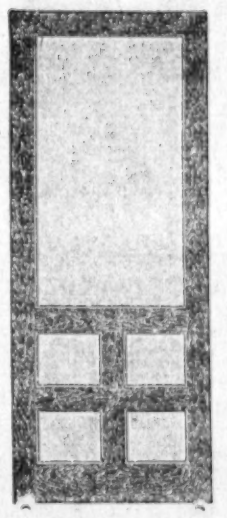

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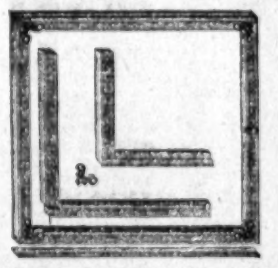

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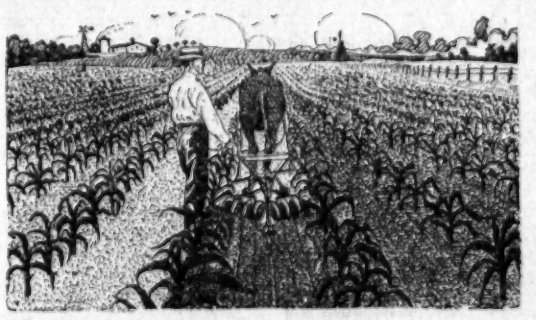

The Beasley Disc is a farming tool every truck grower and farmer in this section should own. It is cheap and durable. It can be attached to any make of cultivator.

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AT LAST!

Street Cars Will Be Running to Central Boulevard In

SUNSET PARK

Next Sunday---May 11th

If you cannot visit this beautiful residential suburb today, Take the Sunset Park Car Line Next Sunday Without Fail! You will be amazed at the magnitude of development going on. See Riverside Drive skirting the bluffs of Cape Fear River. It's a sight to behold, and destined to be Wilmington's most beautiiul auto drive.

$60,000 Worth of additional improvements have just been contracted for, and work to be started immediately. 20,000 yards of Tarvia Boulevards, Cement Gutters and Granolithic Sidewalks to be built at once. Better buy your lots now before prices increase. A 'phone call will put our machine at your door any time of day. Call 312.

Fidelity Trust and Development Company

14 Princess Street

BUILDING AND EATING RECORD

Big Figures as They Apply to New York—Old English Prison Ship—Talk of Vigilantes for Thieves—Wild Bird Breeding Plan.

New York, May 3.—One new building erected every fifty-nine minutes and more than two pounds of food per capita consumed every day, or more than five billion pounds a year, are two marks which this city has now reached which it is believed exceed anything of the sort on record.

The real intent of these gigantic figures is better understood when it is realized that in the course of a year New York is now erecting nearly 10,000 new buildings which at an average height of only five stories would equal one structure fifty thousand stories, or eighty miles in height. There are many good-sized cities in the country, it is pointed out, which do less building in a year than New York does in a week, while the yearly construction here is sufficient to house the population of all but a few of the larger cities. The new figures covering the food consumption are even more staggering, since the five billion pounds consumed would be more than sufficient to supply a number of European principalities. Curiously enough in this huge total milk is the biggest single item, totalling nearly 1,400,000,000 pounds. Next in order come meats, with 684,315,000 pounds, followed by vegetables with 684,315,000; bread, with 456,250,000; canned goods, with 171,093,750; fruit, including nuts, with 228,125,000; sugar, including candy, 142,578,125; pastry, with 114,062,500; butter, with 114,062,500; salt, with eggs, with 142,578,121; poultry, with coffee, with 57,031,250; poultry, with 114,062,500. Altogether New York has now established a fast building and big eating record which is likely to remain unsurpassed for many years.

* * *

New York has had an opportunity this week to look over one of the strangest vessels which has entered this port of queer craft in decades. This is the ancient British convict ship Success, which was built in 1790, or nearly a century and a quarter ago. Constructed of teak, with sides two and one-half feet thick and a length of 135 feet, this vessel, which was a monster in her day, could now be swung from the davits of one of the big ocean liners. She has been patched up a bit since the days when she transported across seas to the penal colonies of Great Britain hundreds of felons, and carried in irons hundreds more who perished on the voyages, still in irons. Originally, the Success was an armed East India merchantman with old-fashioned ports, from which protruded highly polished brass guns to fight off pirates that had a habit of taking chances with ships bringing luxuries from the Indies. She might have been regarded beautiful in those days, but as compared with modern models, or the sleek, high-sparred clippers and packets of the '50s; she is mighty homely. She never made any records as a merchantman, but she created one when she made this last trip across the Atlantic under her own sail, by covering the course in ninety-six days. This is the longest Atlantic trip in modern times. If the human beings who died aboard her should all come back to make a personal inspection of her she would be unable to accommodate them. Some of them, if they brought along their human forms, would be unable to see the old hulk, as they went blind before dying in the "black holes." The Success went out of commission as a convict ship after the exposure of 1857 of the inhuman treatment of prisoners under the bulk system. From 1860 to 1869 she was used as a women's prison, and later was a reformatory ship and ammunition store.

* * *

That New York is in real need of a band of organized automobile vigilantes, similar to those which exterminated the gangs of horse thieves in the early days of the West, is evidenced by the discovery that at least one motor car is stolen every day along Broadway alone by a gang of organized auto bandits. This remarkable situation was brought to light by a tour of the indemnity companies which insure cars and accessories. The operations of the gangs have been so extensive, it was learned, that during the past year nearly $1,000,000 worth of machines were stolen from the city streets. From the companies it was ascertained that every day during the past year an automobile has been stolen. The average original value of the cars taken is placed at $2,500, although some automobiles worth $5,000 or over have been stolen. Unable to obtain any assistance from the police, the insurnace companies are offering liberal rewards for the arrest and conviction of the thieves. Investigation by the insurance companies has revealed that the cars are immediately taken into New Jersey or Westchester County, where they are at once repainted and their appearance changed. Sometimes their whereabouts is given to the insurance companies, and the reward offered is claimed. In many other instances, however, they are sold to an innocent buyer for a price greatly beneath their value.

* * *

Something which seems really to be a new industry, so far as this State is concerned, is now under discussion. The proposal is that the State shall go into the breeding of game birds, not to stock preserves for the use of ts legislators, but for real business reasons. As matters now stand, with game birds rapidly vanishing, about one million birds are imported every year from other parts and sold at fancy prices. The establishment of a game farm out on Long Island as is now proposed would, it is claimed, enable local breeders to secure this highly valuable trade. English pheasant, quail and black and mallard duck are to be raised, if the plan goes through, and it has already been proven that all these birds, with the exception of quail, can be grown with good profit. A bill has been introduced at Albany appropriating $35,000 for the establishment of a game farm on Long Island which in view of the possibilities in this field, is receiving strong support not only from sportsmen but also from persons who believe that this industry once established would prove a profitable one. Such farms as this, it is pointed out, would eventually be self-supporting, while indirectly they would add enormously to the wealth of the State by establishing the industry of game-breeding and restocking the depleted game covers of the State.

* * *

What will probably go down in history as one of the most remarkable typographical freaks ever recorded in this city, and one which will be perpetuated as long as granite lasts, has just been discovered here in no less conspicuous place than the great arch over the Chambers street entrance to the new municipal building. While millions of people have been passing this portal for months, the matter in question has only just been discovered. At this entrance have been hewn in stone the names that New York has borne since it was founded—New Amsterdam, New York and Manhattan.

The last word is directly over the arch that supports the Chambers street arcade. It may have been that the stone cutter feared he could not get the three names within the required space if he did not do some shortening. In any event, he did not tamper with New Amsterdam or New York, but when it came to Manhattan he hewed the letters so that the upward stroke of the first "N" combines with the downward stroke of the "H" that followed and a single bar is made to serve for the crossing of both "T"s in the word. LONGACRE.

It begins to look as if the abolition of New Jersey's criminal laws by the Industrial Workers of the World had not been so complete as they believed two months ago.—New York Sun.

The silence of the Vice President emphasizes the importance of the society for the prevention of useless noises.—Philadelphia Ledger.

And now Denver proposes to present to the world the unusual spectacle of an industrial worker industrially working.—Indianapolis News.

A dyspeptic man says that death is the only cure for lying. Not always, it sometimes breaks out on the tombstone.—New Orleans Picayune.

When a woman wants to sing awfully bad, she generally does.—New Orleans Picayune.

GIVE THE HAIR THE FOOD IT NEEDS

Parisian Sage Soaks In at Once—Feeds, Cleanses and Makes Hair Grow.

What a delight to have a beautiful head of hald, fluffy, lustrous, abundant and free from dandruff.

Hair is a plant and your head is a garden—a little cultivation works wonders. If the hair is too dry it needs freshening up. If it begins to get thin it needs fertilizing.

Parisian Sage is a scientifically made preparation that gives the hair just what it lacks to make it soft, luxuriant, abundant and radiant with life. It removes dandruff immediately and cleanses the hair of dirt and excessive oils. It is perfectly harmless.

Parisian Sage is a tea-colored liquid—not sticky or greasy—delicately perfumed, that comes in fifty cent bottles at the druggists and toilet counters. The "Girl with the Auburn Hair" on the package.

The very first application will astonish you—if used daily for a week you will be delighted with the improvement it has made in your hair and scalp.

You run no risk as Robt. R. Bellamy guarantees to refund the money if you are not perfectly satisfied—a safe offer on his part. Delighted users of Parisian Sage all over the country write us enthusiastically about it. They pronounce it a rare and wonderful hair dressing.

(Advertisement.)

CASH DESCRIBED AS "TIGHT"

Not Only Here But Everywhere, and the Balkan War, the Underwood Tariff, and Japanese-California Troubles Causes

Money just now is described as "tight" throughout the country and there come reports from the business world of an appreciable slackening in business activities. In this city there is a good deal of gossip about the situation. Various causes are assigned for it.

One is that about this time of the year, particularly in the South, there is always a dull spell. Another reason advanced is the enormous demands for money in Europe, where the governments which are not actually engaged in fighting are spending millions in preparation for war.

A third cause for the "tightness" is believed to be the chance, however remote, of a war with Japan over the California legislation against the ownership of land by aliens. While it is hardly conceivable that this country will be drawn into a conflict with the Island Empire, yet capital is a sensitive thing and is timid, so much so that the shdaow of a war cloud not bigger than the hand, falling athwart its pathway, sends it scuttling to its den. Whether farfetched or no, this idea is held by men who observe business dcings.

Still another factor that is thought to enter into the "tightness" of the money market is the pending tariff bill. However, it is said that it is not so much what the final outcome of the tariff legislation will be as it is the suspense, so to speak, people with money to invest want to know what is the trump card before they play, and it is not so much whether the proposed bill will go through as formulated, or whether it will provide higher or lower duties, as it is the final settlement and decision of the matter.

Then, again, the change in administration, a new President, new Congress, new everything at Washington, very naturally influences capital to draw into its shell and await the appearance of a definite, fixed policy of government under the new order. The policy of the new administration, while known in a general way, is still in the formative stage.

In the city there is some complaint of slow business, a condition that probably reflects the general situation. Local politics, also, very likely has had some effect, for it has overshadowed about everything else in the city. Ask a man, "What's the news?" and he replies, "Whose goner be Mayor?" There is great activity in municipal politics and the result is held to be in doubt by many. Partisans of each candidate very fortunately declare that their man is sure to win, but a great many voters are not talking, and with them lies the decision, very likely.

In the State of Washington recently a strong wind blowing over the snow-covered earth rolled up thousands of snowballs, some of them as large as barrels and resembling huge rolls of cotton batting.

The lard used in the United States in a year would fill a pail 295 feet in diameter and 334 feet deep.

NEGROES ATTACK CONDUCTOR

Negro Porter's Interference Alone Saved Trainman's Life

(Special Star Telegram.)

Wilson, N. C., April 28.—But for the quick work of the negro porter, Sam Williams, Conductor J. L. Singleton, in charge of the westbound Norfolk Southern passenger train, last night, would have been killed. After some discussion over the amount of fare from Farmville to Apple station, two negroes attacked Captain Singleton. The men were John and James Moye and they were drinking. John Moye, the old man, shot at the conductor twice, one bullet striking a belt buckle. The younger negro cut the conductor in the shoulder. Captain Singleton was taken from the train here and is at the sanitarium and his wounds are painful but not serious. Both negroes are in jail.

Hempstead, L. I., May 1.—Several aviators and mechanicians had narrow escapes today when five of the big hangars on Hempstead Plains aviation fields were destroyed by fire. Five aeroplanes were burned.

The youngest newspaper editor in Kansas is a girl. She is Miss Leah Kettle, and she gets out The Austin Journal, a weekly paper. She is 17 years old.

A woman laughed when a mysterious murderer stabbed a man in New York. How like the average hatpin fiend.—Philadelphia North American.

LEARN THE SECRET OF KEEPING YOUNG

Good Digestion Necessary—Mi-o-na for Stomach Ills.

Do you want to be comfortable and happy until a ripe old age? Do you want to learn the secret of looking and feeling young? It is not much of a secret after all—just give a little more thought to the care of your digestive organs.

Nearly all the diseases affecting mankind have their origin in the stomach and bowels. It is what you eat that causes most of your discomforts.

If you overload the stomach, or take food that does not agree—kicks back, as it were—trouble is indicated by headache, dizziness, sour stomach, gastritis, and other symptoms of indigestion. Then it is that you should take Mi-o-na, the specific for out-of-order stomachs.

Old age is a general wearing out process. It starts when you over-tax or impose on the digestive system. If the stomach and bowels are not right they cannot properly digest your food and you are improperly nourished.

Your resistance is low. You are lacking in vitality when not properly nourished—disease may find you an easy prey. Resistance must be kept up to normal if old age does not appear before its time.

Protect yourself with Mi-o-na—it is not only a digestor to give prompt relief in acute distress, but is second to none as a stomach and intestinal tonic to build up the tissues, making them well and strong. Always keep Mi-o-na in the house—carry it when traveling—use at the first sign of stomach distress—small tablet, easy to take. Robt. R. Bellamy and druggists everywhere. 50c a large box.

(Advertisement.)

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A barrel of the finest Ginger Snaps in the world, baked by National Biscuit Company.

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Only fifteen tons left that we are going to offer this week only at $40.00 per ton. Steam dried. 12% to 14% Ammonia. Nothing has ever been found better for cotton, corn or potatoes than Fish Scrap.

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Brick. Lime. Cement.

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